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Ottawa, Week by Week

[By DEAN WILSON]

Broad Hints of Plans

There are already broad hints here and there backstage along Parliament Hill what some of the political tactics, or plans, may be of the various political parties or groups in the next general election in this country, as these seem to take shape and as enthusiasm for such preparations appear to be increasing in tune with the pace of progress of the exciting happenings overseas. These broad hints can be detected between the lines of political declarations, decisions and other actions on international or national issues. A likely basic background may be the present Government's strong defence of its past accomplishments, as well as its future plans for the people of Canada in the new era after the war; and a powerful attack by their opponents against the present Government's record, as well as a presentation of varied other plans for the masses of this country in the so-called "new order" in the world. In defence of its achievements of the past and policies of the future, it is hinted in some quarters along Parliament Hill that very strong emphasis may be placed by supporters of the present Government on the ground that Premier King's experience and reputation as a leader in world affairs are necessary in the best interests of this country.

Sign of Changing Conditions

The story is going the rounds now behind the scenes along Parliament Hill that many men and women who joined the Civil Service during the war are slowly but surely beginning to look about for other work in the event that their wartime jobs might be eliminated gradually in line with the rapidly changing conditions, this being an important suggestion of what may be expected. During the war the pulse of the people could have been best felt in Ottawa, and this should be borne in mind by the man-in-the-street since the Civil Service in the nation's capital had increased from about 20,000 to approximately 40,000.

Report of Investigation

From time to time stories have been heard in Canada that supplies or materials belonging to the United States forces along the famous Alaska Highway have been destroyed or wasted, but it must be noted that an investigation by the United States authorities has disclosed that proper deligence was employed in the care and use of all such equipment or supplies. In relation to the special conditions prevailing there on account of the weather, territory and operations the only equipment or supplies not worth bringing back to the United States were left, perhaps, temporarily with Canada's Minister of Munitions and Supply, Hon. C. D. Howe, having stated some time ago that this country was trying to make arrangements by which the Government in Ottawa might be able to be the agent for the Government in Washington, in helping to dispose of such supplies of a surplus nature on behalf of the United States.

Serious Obstacles

In the course of the bitter and heated political campaign in the Province of Quebec, when many delicate issues on war policies were raised, National Union party leader and Premier-elect Maurice S. Duplessis was reported to have said that he would establish a provincial broadcasting system in the Province of Quebec after he was elected. However, it must be pointed out that any such ambitious plan or scheme on the part of Premier-elect Maurice Duplessis or any other political leader in any province, must be digested only after an important decision of the highest court of Justice is considered in the proper light. In 1931, the Supreme Court of Canada, on a reference by the Government of Quebec, had rendered a decision that the control of radio was wholly within the power of the Parliament This decision was upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1932. As a result, legal and other serious obstacles stand in the path of any such ambitious plan or scheme to create a provincial broadcasting system in Canada on the part of the Hon. Maurice Duplessis in Quebec, or anyone else in any other province under the same circumstances.

Important Oil Agreement

The Government of Canada had not been a party to the important oil agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, so that this Government had not been affected by this agreement. This was revealed in Ottawa by the Hon. C. D. Howe.

Veterans and Jobs

According to a report along Parliament Hill the Minister of National Defence, Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston, has disclosed that he had learned from members of Canada's armed forces abroad that these men were more interested in getting employment after this war than in mere cash gratuities, though, of course these gratuities were important. Moreover, he has also stated that the armed services intend to have a plan whereby preference will be given to men overseas, so that their jobs will not be taken by men drafted under the National Resources Mobilization Act, whenever the latter may be demobilized before the former.

Farewell Party Given Two Delia Ladies

During the past week the people of Delia and district have bidden farewell to two friends of long standing.

On last Thursday Mrs. Armstrong went to rejoin her family in Edmonton, and on the following day Mrs. Chase left for her new home and school in the same city. Their friends said "Good-bye" to both with keen regret, but wish them and theirs all that is best in their new fields of endeavour.

On Friday evening, Sept. 15th, the ladies of the community met in the renovated annex of the United Church to honor Mrs. F. Chase, and wish her Godspeed. There was a very fine gathering, and a happy evening was spent with games, community singing, and the usual dainty lunch.

Mrs. R. A. Macpherson, on behalf of the community, presented a purse to Mrs. Chase, and made a very fitting little speech, to which Mrs. Chase graciously responded.

The farewell for the Armstrong family was held some weeks ago—before Mr. Armstrong left for Edmonton.

Joe Citizen Says---

Some think the war is nearly through—
some take a quite contrary view.
Me, I prefer to wait and see,
but with one viewpoint I agree;
and that is we must carry on
until the need for help is gone.
Suppose the fighting all was done
the peace would still have to be won—
and that, if I am seeing right;
won't be a job done overnight.
No, sir, we won't for many a day
from wartime rules get clean away
War's cost has certainly been steep
and lasting peace will not come cheap.

So dreams of good times let us quit
and to our country's needs submit.
Let's lend our money anyhow—
that's what we're asked to do right now,
and, personally, I just plan
to lay in every bond I can.

The Canada Year Book

For 1943-44, Now Issued

The 1943 44 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

On grounds of war-time economy, the 1943 edition of the Year Book was not published and the present volume has therefore been planned to cover developments over a two-year period, perhaps more important from the standpoint of the changes in our internal economy than any other like period in the Dominion's history. The problem of including all necessary new material and at the same time keeping the volume down to convenient limits has not been an easy one to solve and, wherever possible, space has had to be saved by reference to earlier editions for standard material.

The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc —in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic conditions of the Dominion

Special War Articles

The war has now cut deeply into the national economic structure and the statistics of almost every chapter of this edition of the Year Book reflect the extent to which war production and war-time controls have played their parts in maintaining output and supporting the price structure against growing pressures from all sides. The following are typical: The War and Canadian Agriculture is covered at pp. 195-201; The Influence of the War on the Pulp and Paper Industry, at pp. 264-265; The Effects of the War on the Canadian Fisheries, at pp. 277-279; The Influence of the Present War on Manufacturing, at pp. 354-362; Wartime Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade, at pp. 521-526; The Wartime Control of Transportation, at pp. 567-575; and The Activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Prices, Rents and Supplies, at pp. 776-783.

Public Finance is the backbone of the war effort and this chapter has been recast to adequately cover the developments taking place. The all-important subject of National Income receives new and extended treatment in Part I, at pp. 796 803; Part II deals with the subject of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance; a new field is covered in Part III, where outstanding developments in taxation are discussed. It is unfortunate that, due to the re-organization of income tax statistics made necessary by the profound changes in the basis and manner of payment of this tax over the past two years. this important and, because of its broad incidence, universally interesting subject cannot be covered as completely as in former years, but the National Revenue Department has the revisions well in hand, and as soon as comparable figures are available they will appear in the Year Book again. An entirely new Section to this Part (pp. 861 872) deals with the incidence of Succession Duties on typical estates.

The Canada Year Book (Cloth-Bound Edition) is held for sale by the King's Printer, Ottawa, Ont., at $2 00 per copy.

Remittance should be made by money order, postal note or accepted cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Care of Shelter Belts

In order that farm shelter belts may be maintained in a healthy condition a cultivated strip of ground should be maintained on either side, is the advice of John Walker, superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. These strips of cultivated land should be as wide as the heights of the trees in the shelter belt.

Serve by Saving.—Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Grants and Allowances—Can We Afford Them?

Proposals are being made to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the form of grants, allowances and gifts to certain groups of Canadian people, mainly in urban areas. If these grants are made, the percentage of the income from each person to be collected in taxes will be almost as high in peacetime as it is now during this war. This would impose extreme hardships upon most of the people, including farmers, for farmers, either directly in the form of income taxes or indirectly in the increased cost of the things they buy, always pay their full share of all taxes.

These gifts, grants and allowances will not help to produce new wealth. They merely divert the wealth from some and give it to others. Worse than this, however, they take the savings of the people and put them to non-productive uses, for these savings, collected as taxes, will not be available to make improvements and to create new industries, hence will not increase the general pile of wealth of the country. The point then is, can we afford to do all this, and is it on balance necessary? Will it add to, or actually detract from, the wealth of the country?

Farmers, I suggest, should take an interest in these proposed new expenditures, for we may be certain of one thing; farmers will have to pay their full share of it all.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By DR. K. W. NEATBY
Director
Line Elevators Farm Service

Perennial Wheat

Despite the fact that Russian perennial wheat won a place on the CBC coast to coast network, it is not news. Russian plant breeders have, for many years, been investigating the possibilities of perennial wheats produced by crossing wheat with certain species of *Agropyron*, the genus to which couch grass, crested wheat grass, etc. belong.

Canadian plant breeders, likewise, have produced perennial wheats from the same or similar crosses; but they are not optimistic about the prospect of producing a commercially desirable perennial milling wheat.

In an article such as this, it is impossible to deal adequately with the technical problems involved. Aside from the perennial habit and, perhaps a measure of drought resistance, practically all the characteristics we require in our milling wheats are to be found in hard red spring varieties. The chance of producing a high quality perennial by crossing wheat with *Agropyron* is so remote that we may dismiss it. Hybrids thus produced belong to a species quite distinct from both parents. Crosses between the new hybrids and our standard varieties are highly sterile and, again, the prospect of success is remote.

Suffice it to say that perennial wheat is probably in commercial production in Russia. It is a fairly safe bet that the quality will not meet the exacting requirements of Canadian and British consumers. The money spent on plant breeding in Canada is mere loose change in comparison with appropriations in Russia. Satisfactory perennial wheat is not an impossibility; but at best it will require plenty of time and money.

They Take Care of Oscar



"Share the Wealth" has returned to the air for its sixth season. The two main reasons are shown working in perfect harmony, as usual, with the microphone getting ready for another chuckle. On the left, chubby, versatile, dapper master-of-ceremonies, Stan Francis, who quizzes and hands out the money; on the right, debonair, handsome, smooth-selling purveyor of smiles, Cy Mack, who gives the presents away. "Share the Wealth" is heard on Saturday nights at 7.30 p.m. from Toronto to the Eastern and Midwest Network of the CBC.

School Supplies

We specialize in School Supplies, and can supply all your requirements at pre-war prices as long as the stock holds out

L. E. LARDER

Drug Sundries - Stationery - Gifts

ABOUT THE THINGS YOU BUY IN WARTIME...



The sugar situation is NOT sweet

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE SUGAR CANADA CONSUMES HAS TO BE IMPORTED

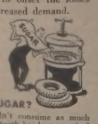
This map shows where Canada, Great Britain and the United States got their sugar in the good old days of peace. Our three countries take practically all the exportable sugar from these major sugar-exporting areas.

But supplies have either been cut off by enemy occupation of the country—as in the case of Java and the Philippines, or their production radically reduced by shortage of workers, as in the case of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Australia, Trinidad, Fiji.

Even the production of beet sugar in Canada and the United States has been drastically cut by labour shortage. In both countries the '43 sugar beet crop was forty per cent less than in '41. The only country to show an important increase is Cuba, where output had for years been deliberately restricted. But its increase has not been sufficient to offset the losses elsewhere—let alone meet the increased demand.

ROLLING ON SUGAR

The war has brought some unusual demands on the United Nations' sugar pool. Vast quantities have been taken for making industrial alcohol used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber (tires, etc.) as well as T.N.T. and smokeless powder. For instance, the explosive to fill five 16-inch shells requires as much sugar as is produced on an acre of the finest sugar land. This year Cuban sugar alone used for making industrial alcohol will equal Canada's normal sugar imports for more than two years.

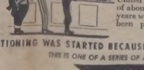


THE SUPPLY IS SHARED

All sugar supplies are pooled and under the control of the Combined Food Board of the United Nations, which allots supplies to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform basis.

DO WE NEED MORE SUGAR?

A century ago the whole world didn't consume as much sugar as Canada does today. Our sweet tooth has been acquired in quite recent times. Sugar rates high for its energy value, but starchy food is a good substitute.



WE'RE LIVING ON OUR SUGAR CAPITAL

At the time of "Pearl Harbour" the United Nations had a reserve stock-pile of about 3 million tons, but for the last 3 years we've been using more than has been produced—and dipping heavily into "reserve." Liberated nations will have to dip in too. Extra good crops could improve the situation, but greatly increased supplies are not in sight. If current consumption keeps up, we could be very short of sugar next year. We must do the utmost to conserve our supplies.

RATIONING WAS STARTED BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF SHIPS. IT MUST BE CONTINUED BECAUSE WORLD STOCKS ARE DEFICIENT

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS GIVING THE FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY SITUATION OF VARIOUS WIDELY USED COMMODITIES

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

MACDONALD'S
BRIER
Canada's Standard Smoke

The Danger Of Inflation

OF THE MANY EVILS which result from war, inflation is one of those which is most injurious to the welfare of a nation. The unusual economic conditions created by war tend to set up that dangerous spiral of rising prices and wages which ultimately ends in complete financial disaster. Almost every country, including Canada, suffered from inflation during the last war, and the lessons learned then have resulted in widespread efforts to avoid this condition again. In Canada, Britain, and the United States, measures have been taken to control prices and wages and to prevent unwarranted increases in either of these items.

* * * * *

Public Support Has Been Given Great difficulties stand in the way of exercising such extensive control, and all the nations which have undertaken such schemes have not met with complete success. They have, however, maintained much greater economic stability than those nations which did not attempt to control the situation. In Canada, the public has been aware, since the beginning of the war, of the dangers of inflation, and there has been splendid co-operation on the part of the people in avoiding this danger. For some time now, there has been an extensive system of government control, aimed at preventing inflation, but it is agreed that the interest and support of the public has been a most important factor in the success of that effort here.

* * * * *

People Must Be Patient Many of the controls which have been enforced in order to ensure economic stability are, of necessity, unpleasant, and as world conditions generally become more normal, there is a tendency on the part of many people to believe that it should no longer be necessary to continue these restrictions. It must be kept in mind, however, that the immediate post-war years may be as critical, in many ways, as the past five years have been, and that it is useless for anyone to expect a quick return to normal conditions. Patience will be needed, on the part of the public in respect to spending their war savings, and to the lifting of some of the present restrictions, and the average Canadian will no doubt continue to see the wisdom of continued caution in these matters.

It's foolish to keep on "dosing"!

Why go on dosing another day with harsh, unpleasant purgatives? Discover, as thousands have, that KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is a far better, far gentler way to help correct constipation due to lack of dietary "bulk"! KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN really "gets at" this common cause of constipation—supplies "bulk" needed for easy, natural elimination!



If this is your trouble—try eating an ounce of ALL-BRAN daily, or several ALL-BRAN muffins. Drink plenty of water. Get KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN at your grocer's. 2 convenient sizes.

Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

Prevent Bad 'Quakes

Rocky Mountains In Canada Protection Against Heavy Damage

Search has revealed that it is necessary to go back more than 200 years to find mention of fatalities directly due to earthquakes in Canada. In his "Earthquakes Damage and Earthquake Insurancce" Mr. John Ripley Freeman, an American authority, mentions that seven persons were killed and 185 houses damaged in a tremblor which shook Montreal. That earthquake occurred in September, 1732, but earth-shaking disasters have occurred in every month of the year.

Italy, China, Japan and Peru suffer frequently from destructive quakes. They are also numerous in Switzerland, but seldom cause damage. Earthquakes occur very rarely in Egypt, Brazil and the central part of Russia, and they are always weak in those countries. Britain also is fortunate in this regard. Of more than 1,100 earthquakes recorded in the British Isles, only 22 attained destructive intensity. Scotland has had more than England, and nearly all have been connected with well-known faults in the earth's surface.

Damage to property is always less on hard rocks, which partially may account for the immunity of Canada. The Laurentian shield and other rocky formations in this country not only yield great mineral wealth, but are also a bulwark against violent eruptions.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

WHERE IT GETS HOT

When a nursing sister at the hospital at Innamincka, in Australia's centre, removed the thermometer from her patient's mouth, the mercury ran upwards. She tried again and this time read the temperature before she took it out.—Because outside in the sun it was 135 degrees. Treatment was controlled by radio by a doctor in Broken Hill, 300 miles away.

The earth is gradually slowing in its rotation, with a consequent lengthening of our day amounting to approximately one-thousandth of a second every century.

SLOAN'S
LINIMENT
for QUICK RELIEF from
STIFFNESS, SORENESS, BUMPS
ACHES, PAINS FROM BRUISES
SPRAINS AND CHEST COLDS
PENETRATING WARMTH

Can Get Good Stock

Channel Island Farmers May Have To Import Dairy Cattle

The Channel Islands are famous for their dairy cattle, particularly Jerseys and Guernseys. That has been the breeding ground of purebred stock for centuries. Every pure Jersey and Guernsey outside the Channel Islands has an ancestry that can be traced back to there.

The inhabitants of the Channel Islands almost make pets of their cattle. When the Germans invaded the islands many of the small farmers shot their cows rather than let them fall into enemy hands. The Nazis carried away thousands so that their milk and butter might feed their own people.

Recently, a number of refugees from the island of Alderney met in London to consider what they can do to restore their herds. In a letter to the Times, Henry Gauvain, chairman of the Alderney relief organization stated that restoration of the original herds, if at all possible, is essential as they attain their full perfection in their native island alone. Future generations, he contends, should be exported therefrom if their peculiar characteristics are to be maintained and improved. There was no tuberculosis among the island herds and surgical tuberculosis of bovine origin does not exist unless contracted elsewhere.

The people of the Channel Islands will not relish the idea of importing stock from Britain, or from Canada and the United States, but if they discover that their herds have been so thinned that they need outside help, they will find that outside breeders will not only be glad to help them, but that the stock is absolutely pedigreed.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Channel Islands

Preceded Dominions By Centuries In Independence Of English Parliament

So distinctive has been the history and political development of the Channel Islands that their non-absorption into the English system of government not only satisfied the islanders' strong attachment to self-rule but was a logical and convenient administrative arrangement.

In their virtual independence of the English Parliament and their sole allegiance to the Crown, it may indeed be said that the islands preceded by centuries the evolution which in respect of the Dominions found formal expression in the Statute of Westminster.

Each of the four inhabited islands has its own distinctive political and administrative system. Sark, with only 500 inhabitants, remains almost a museum piece of medieval feudalism shaped to serve the intimate relations of a small, self-contained community.

Alderney's population of 1,500 evacuated their island en bloc in 1940. Their "States" or Parliament, though necessarily dormant, has remained in being during exile in the United Kingdom.—London Times.

PLENTY OF EGGS

Canadian farmers continue to produce plenty of eggs for everyone, agriculture department officials said, commenting on what they called "rumors of a current egg shortage." Just recently the special products board was able to buy 20 cars of surplus eggs for conversion to dried egg powder for Britain, they said.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—My storekeeper insists that I purchase a box of apples before he will sell me a box of plums. Is he allowed to do this?

A.—Conditional sales are strictly forbidden by Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 302, and it is therefore illegal for your grocer to insist that you buy one kind of food with another. This should be reported to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office.

—o—

Q.—Would you please tell me if the coupon value for the purchase of brown sugar is the same as for white sugar?

A.—Yes, the coupon value is exactly the same for brown sugar as for white sugar, the value being one pound per valid coupon.

—o—

Q.—Thanksgiving will soon be here and I am interested in cranberry sauce for the Thanksgiving turkey. Has cranberry sauce been again placed on the ration list?

A.—Cranberry sauce has again been placed on the ration list and each preserves coupon is worth twelve ounces. Fresh cranberries have never been placed on the ration list.

—o—

Q.—In order to start a new business is it necesary to secure a permit and license from the Business Permits Section of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

A.—Yes, any individual must first apply to the Wartime Prices for a permit and license before starting up a new business. This also applies to anyone opening a new business in his own home.

—o—

Q.—When will the next ration book be issued?

A.—The next ration book will be issued to the public during the week of October 14 to 21.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book (The book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices) mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

A Good Insulator

New Use Found For Cotton Unsuitable For Better Fabrics

That a new use for surplus cotton of the grade that is least desirable for fabrics has been found in insulation equipment. The insulating properties of cotton is as good or better than any other insulating material on the market. Housewives, when they go to buy new refrigerators, may soon be demanding those that are lined with cotton. Both refrigerators and low temperature cold storage cabinets may have walls insulated with cotton. The cotton insulation, which was first commercially maunfactured in 1940, is now being used by the millions of pounds in homes, industrial buildings and trailers. Refrigerators, warehouses, freight cars and trucks are also beginning to install this new type of insulation, but so far it has found its greatest use in home building.

The term "doughboy", now applied to an American soldier, was once the name of a navy dish—doughnut with hash.

Prefer The Services

Many In Uniform Do Not Fancy Returning To Civilian Life

Frank Flaherty, Canadian Press staff writer, says: While it is assumed Canada will maintain larger permanent armed forces after the war than the bare skeleton forces of pre-war years, no definite decisions have been taken on their size.

Within the three fighting services, however, young men thinking in terms of a post-war career are wondering what the prospects are of continuing in uniform and official planners are pondering the various factors which will determine the size of the services.

The only authorized post-war establishment is 9,800 men for the Navy. This, however, is an arbitrary figure which may not stand and Navy Minister Macdonald has indicated he would like to see a post-war navy of 15,000 men.

If the post-war army and air force bore the same relation to the pre-war establishments as Mr. Macdonald's 15,000 figure bears to the navy's pre-war 1,700 there would be an army of 40,000 and an air force of about 40,000 compared with 4,500 permanent force soldiers and 4,000 men in the permanent air force.

The Navy's 9,000 complement was authorized by the cabinet a couple of years ago when the sea-going force was planning a building program and asked direction as to what building should be permanent and what temporary.

Uncertain factors which will influence the size of the post-war forces are the nature of the peace and arrangements made for maintaining it through international agreement, the attitude of the people and of future parliaments towards the spending of money, taxation, and preparedness.

Certain factors are the vastly increased complexity of weapons and methods of warfare, Canada's increased vulnerability of attack by reason of developments in aviation, and Canada's all-round increased interest in world affairs as the most powerful of the smaller nations and a potential great power.

Both the pre-war army and navy were more in the nature of establishment for the training of reservists than actual fighting forces. The small permanent army was barely sufficient to provide staffs for National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, the Royal Military College at Kingston, the various military district headquarters and instructors for the non-permanent active militia, now called the reserve army.

Within it there were enough specialists to keep fairly well abreast of developments in methods of warfare and weapons. The number of specialists required after the war will be much greater, however, because of developments during the present conflict.

The same is true of the Navy and the Air Force.

Horseback riding, which developed a sense of feel and balance, tends to make better airplane pilots than does automobile driving.

Many sects in India forbid the killing of animals.

All Dressed Up With Plenty To Do



—Canadian Army Photo.

This is Lance Corporal Jacqueline (Butch) Irvine, of Rouleau, Sask., member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. "I love driving, especially tractors, but you can't work on a tractor with this swell new outfit, so I'll settle for my half-ton truck," said the Corporal as she posed for this picture in the new outfit issued to C.W.A.C. vehicle drivers. Jacqueline drives a panel truck for the Army. Dressed in the regulation khaki shirt, and brown tie, the familiar cap styled after the Famous French Kepie, and the smart new dressy trousers in lightweight serge, four pleats front and back, with a useful "grenade" pocket for orders in front, this girl driver is ready to start her day's work at Army Headquarters in Regina.



Household Insecticides

Cannot Be Considered Luxuries As They Contribute To Comfort And Health

(By Oscar F. Hedenburg)

Before 30th mid-year meeting, National Association Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers, Chicago, 1944.

A household insecticide contributes to comfort, but is not necessary to life, health or subsistence. But it will be pointed out that household insecticides have an influence on health, and perhaps on life itself, by helping to control insects which may carry disease organisms. Since some insects may carry disease organisms, which are dangerous to health and life, the destruction of such insects is desirable and no suitable material for doing this can be termed a luxury.

Mankind has had many ideas about insects. The ancient Philistines believed that flies were holy as shown by the name of their god, Beelzebub, meaning Lord of Flies, who was a sunworship god. The coming of summer was accompanied by increase in the number of flies. The sun-god made flies more prevalent and so they were holy.

Until recent times accurate studies of insects were not made. Malaria caused the death of millions throughout the centuries with no knowledge that the disease was transmitted by certain mosquitoes. Malaria was believed to be due to bad air which was supposed to occur with the sinking of the sun. So people closed themselves up in their houses to keep out bad air. They did exclude many mosquitoes by that means, but those that were inside the house, or entered through small openings, were not considered to be harmful, but only annoying.

The discovery that malaria was spread by mosquitoes was made during the lifetime of persons now living. Understanding the cause and history of the disease, people can now use suitable means for control so that malaria can be greatly reduced in, or eliminated from, formerly polluted areas. Yellow fever and dengue are mosquito-borne diseases which disappear with control of the mosquitoes that transmit them.

The common house fly was considered a useful insect because it ate filth. This insect and other insects do help to remove dead bodies which would be unpleasant to have around. The annoyance of their presence was their only known bad feature. But now it is known that the inoffensive-looking fly may transmit disease from the ill to the well. Now people try to exclude flies from their homes, destroy them and take means to prevent their development.

Disease organisms carried mechanically by flies include germs of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, tuberculosis, leprosy and anthrax which have been found on flies and in fly "specks". They may transmit ophthalmia (sore eye). Some parasitic worms, tapeworms, hookworms, and rarer forms, may be transmitted by flies.

The story of the harmfulness and destruction wrought by insects to man, animals and food crop would fill a large book. Many pages of journals and books are required each year to describe the findings of workers. The losses in food crops and animals due to the action of insects run into millions of dollars per year. There are many and various methods of control of which insecticides form an important group.

Household insecticides can mitigate the troubles due to household insects and make living much more comfortable and safer. These insects were shown to be capable of transmitting organisms that are detrimental to health and in some cases life itself.

Insecticides for use against household insects are not used more extensively and effectively for several reasons—ignorance, prejudice, beliefs, low purchasing power, availability, improved sanitary conditions, improper mechanical means for use, but not because they are considered luxuries. It has been shown that household insecticides can not be considered luxuries, because they contribute not only to comfort, but also health. When more people realize how much insecticides may contribute to health, they will consider them every day items.

Australia Has Plans

Scheme Would Give The Commonwealth A Great Air Base

The commonwealth government is planning a post-war airline scheme to bring any place in Australia within 24 hours' travel of any other place. It has a plan to establish 22 centres linked by trunk services, each serving a 300-miles radius by air or surface transport.

Airdromes are available, the R.A.A.F. will provide the trained personnel and only 18 modern air liners will be required—not many more than are already in operation.

The plan in operation would revolutionize life in the remoter areas.—Australian News Letter.

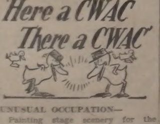
Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Britain's Air Chief

Looks Like Tired Gremlin Says Noted War Correspondent

"Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, who, as deputy to General Eisenhower, is second in command, has been described as looking like a tired gremlin," says Noel F. Busch, senior editor of "Life" and noted war correspondent. "Whether Tedder looks like a gremlin is hard to say, but he takes an impish attitude toward things in general which often seems odd to people who expect air marshals to be grim, tight-lipped, and severe. He likes to spend his spare moments sketching, playing the piano, or reading poetry. At staff conferences he sits with his feet across the arm of his chair; puffing contentedly on a pipe filled with Rhodesian curly-cut tobacco. When he has something to say, which is rather rarely, he says it in a low voice tinged with mild and playful sarcasm.

Here a CWAC There a CWAC



UNUSUAL OCCUPATION—

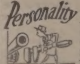
Painting stage scenery for the Canadian Army Show is the unusual occupation of CWAC artist L-Cpl. Molly Lamb of Vancouver, B.C. Twenty-two years old, blonde and attractive, Molly made her mark in Canadian art circles last year when three of her paintings were hung in the Toronto Art Gallery, and two more won prizes in the Canadian Army Art Show held in Ottawa a few months ago. She is the daughter of Mrs. A. M. Williams of Galaino Island, B.C.

* * * * *

FURLOUGH FUN—

Mecca of the furloughed service girl is the beautiful leave centre recently opened at Banff, Alta., in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Already scores of Army girls stationed within travelling distance have visited the centre and pronounced it the "finest ever". Operated under the supervision of the Y.W.C.A., the centre offers a wide variety of holiday recreations. Riding stables, tennis courts, golf links and the famous sulphur springs are all within easy walking distance, while nearby are the clear and sparkling waters of Lake Louise and Lake Morraine. Approximately 70 service women a week have been vacationing at this new centre.

* * * * *



Personality Corporal Brenda Campbell, with the C.W.A.C. Overseas, and wife of Capt. C. E. Campbell, of Edmonton, Alta., has known war experiences which make her the envy of all the CWAC's in her unit. Previous to her enlistment into the C.W.A.C. in 1942, Brenda was a member of the British Auxiliary Territorial Service. In her work as an ack-ack battery plotter, she was successful in bringing down two German planes. One of these, a Ju-88, she watched fall into the sea.

* * * * *

HOME AGAIN—

Enlistment in the Canadian Women's Army Corps spelled a return home for Pte. Lucy McCarthy, of Winnipeg. In 1929, when Lucy was just six years old, her family moved into Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, where Lucy's father, then Sgt. Sylvester (Mac) McCarthy was serving with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (Permanent Force). She lived in the garrison for 10 years before her father was honourably discharged from military service. Now she is back at Fort Osborne, this time as a resident of "Cwac-ville".

HOW IT WORKS

Maryland's only all-woman law firm says most of its clients are men. The firm explains that it specializes in domestic cases, and although many of the men's wives "don't understand them," they seem to think "only a woman lawyer can understand how they are misunderstood."

South America has a species of grasshopper that is four inches long and has a wingspread of almost a foot.

2386

A Happy Reunion

Son Releases Father Held Prisoner By Nazis In Paris

The liberation of Paris brought to Assistant Matron Ella Drysdale of Christie Street Hospital the good news of the happy ending to a strange family odyssey—the freeing of her brother, George Drysdale, from captivity on the outskirts of Paris by his own son, Jack, 19. Jack has been serving with the F.F.I., the French underground, and was among the first to enter the internment camp at St. Denis after the German retreat.

George Drysdale, who returned to Toronto after the last war with his French bride, later was transferred to the Paris branch of the Bank of Montreal. Some years ago he opened a travel agency and was in Paris when the Germans entered in 1940. He was interned the following year with his wife and two sons, George and Jack. George, Miss Drysdale recalled, escaped through Spain, joining the Canadian Army in England and is now fighting in the Mediterranean, where she herself saw service as a nurse in the last war. Jack, then 15, escaped as far as Marseilles, but was brought back. He was not interned again, however, and he eventually disappeared and joined the F.F.I.

So it was a happy reunion on the day Paris was liberated when Jack, now 19, rushed through the gates of the prison camp where his father had spent four long years and set him free. His mother had been released after only a brief internment, and kept the home together in Paris during th wait for liberation from the German yoke. Miss Drysdale said she never worried about her brother, for "he had a good head and always seemed to come out right." She had a letter from him about a month ago, she said.

JACKAL OF BALKANS

When Germany invaded Greece and Yugoslavia, says the Buffalo Courier-Express, Bulgaria qualified for the title of Jackal of the Balkans by following the Nazi beast and tearing at its victims. There is nothing viler in human history than the record of the Bulgars in Greece where they have murdered, tortured, and looted on a scale sufficient to invite German envy.

Improve Your Health by Correcting Sluggish KIDNEYS
This Way is Swift, Economical

Few conditions can wreck your health faster than disordered kidneys and inflamed bladder. Your back aches miserably. You have restless nights. You suffer leg cramps and rheumatic pains. When these things happen your kidneys need help in filtering out acids and poisonous wastes that are undermining your health.

Give them this help—quickly—with GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. GOLD MEDAL Capsules contain accurately measured amounts of the original and genuine Haarlem Oil (Dutch Drops). You will be gratefully surprised at the way they relieve clogged kidneys and irritated bladder.

Go to your druggist now and get a 40c box. Be sure you ask for GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules.

For the MODERN KITCHEN



Fine Waxed Food Tissue . . in the most convenient "hang-me-up" package . . that's Appleford's Presto Pack . . for the modern kitchen. On sale at your grocer's

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WINNIPEG – REGINA – SASKATOON
CALGARY – EDMONTON

HOW EGG POWDER IS MADE FOR BRITAIN

Highly Developed Methods Of Sanitation And Expert Workmanship Is Used

The drying of eggs in Canada for delivery to the British Ministry of Food in the form of powder is an outstanding example of the highly developed methods of sanitation and expert workmanship in vogue in the production of Canadian food products. The work is carried on under the Special Products Board.

The success of Canadian egg powder really begins with the high quality of the shell eggs used, while the drying plants, of which there are nine at present working under the strict supervision of the Board, are models of sanitation. No detail is overlooked. The lids of all cases of the graded and inspected eggs arriving at the plants must be removed outside the breaking room, and the eggs transferred to sanitary buckets or other suitable containers. From the buckets the eggs are taken directly to the breaking table and broken by girls in white overalls. A stainless steel knife is used to break the eggs into a stainless steel cup on a tray, and as each egg is cracked and the shell separated, the girls raise it to about chin level, dropping the contents into the cup with a quick, expert jerk. This removes the thin albumen which would otherwise stick to the shell.

When two or three eggs have been broken, they are again examined for off odours in order to avoid a possible undesirable egg contaminating the contents of the cup and consequently of the whole bucket. When the cup is full, the melange—liquid eggs—is poured into a bucket and when the bucket is full it is emptied into a settling tank equipped with sieves, and from there it is pumped from a line filler to holding vats. From these vats, the melange can either be pumped to the drier or poured into moulds and put into a sharp freezer. The melange arrives at the vats at low temperature around 35 to 40 degrees, and from the vats, high pressure pumps force it directly to the drier.

When the melange comes from the nozzle it resembles a small cloud of mist which is immediately picked up by the inlet air and carried part of the way in the air current before it becomes dry and falls as a powder to the bottom of the chamber. The powder is continually removed by an auger and conveyed to the sifter. As the powder travels, it is cooled to a temperature of at least 80 degrees F., the specified temperature at which powder must be packed. The packaging is a process which requires full supervision at all times, in common with every phase of converting a shell egg into dried egg powder.

Should Come First

British War Brides Deserve The Warmest Welcome From Canada

British war brides of Canadian soldiers have been arriving in Canada for the past year or two and many more will come.

No class of immigrant should be more welcome in this country than representatives of the gallant British people who endured and withstood the worst that a frenzied Nazi hate could send them in the height of German success.

It is all right to provide a haven in this country for refugees from Central Europe, persecuted by the Nazis, but our own kith and kin should come first. The wives of Canadian soldiers constitute a first lien on our hospitality.—Calgary Herald.

Claim New Technique

Medical Officers In Russia Get Results From Simple Treatment

Red army medical officers have developed a new technique of combining artificial respiration with arterial blood transfusions which has successfully resuscitated soldiers suffering severe coma from battle wounds, and from all outward appearances apparently dead, the newspaper Pravda reported.

Almost miraculous results were claimed for the treatment perfected in frontline hospitals by Dr. V. A. Negovsky, chief of the physiological laboratory of the All Union Institute of Experimental Medicine.

The article did not detail the method of arterial transfusion although it attested these were "simple and understandable."

A Wonderful Job

British Cruiser Needed New Guns After Bombardment During Invasion

Although given a brand new set of six-inch guns for the invasion of Normandy, the British cruiser Enterprise did so much bombarding that she soon had to be equipped with new guns. After supporting the American landings for nine days she returned to Britain for more ammunition—with only 21 shells left on board. Altogether she fired more than 4,000 rounds. In those first nine days she attacked 22 enemy gun batteries and 31 other targets, mostly troops and tank concentrations, with great success.

Ten thousand milk bottles cemented into place were used to erect a novel bungalow in Tampa, Fla.

Nothing Like It

Britain's Mosquito Bomber-Fighter Was Truly A Wonder Plane

A fascinating chronological narrative of the history of the Mosquito bomber-fighter appeared in an issue of the Workers' Magazine of de Havilland, Toronto, where Canadian Mosquitos have been made, with the co-operation of thousands of aircraft workers from coast to coast. This is one of the first complete histories of the "wonder plane". The following is a condensation:

Tough, battle-scarred men love the Mosquito. It is not merely romantically fast, it is romantically built.

Complete manufacture was spread throughout hundreds of tiny workshops and homes by sub-contract systems. Making Mosquitos was truly a village industry of England.

The Mosquito, the "wooden wonder", is today aviation's No. 1 "pin-up" plane. No one else has produced anything like it.

De Havilland, its designers, never made a single operational military aeroplane between the last war and the beginning of this. But Munich caused Captain Geoffrey de Havilland to consult his fellow directors on how best an old firmly established company might help the nation if war should come.

They agreed on a small, fast bomber in which all armament would be sacrificed for speed. They resolutely accepted, too, another heretical principle—wood construction.

They took their ideas to the Air Ministry within a week of the German march on Poland. But it took some weeks before acceptance of the principle that the new plane should fly so fast that it would need neither gun-turrets nor gunners to protect it.

December 29, 1939, was the fateful day on which an Air Ministry conference laid down an official plan for the construction of "a wooden bomber, with crew of two and no armament, to be designed around two Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, a bomb load of 1,000 lb., a range of 1,500 miles, and the performance of a fighter."

On March 1, 1940—a document of the highest secrecy was drawn up contracting with the company for the production of 50.

The Mosquito should have almost literally "flown off the drawing board," but came Dunkirk.

The new Ministry of Aircraft Production, obsessed with the need for single-engine fighters, actually excluded the Mosquito altogether from one of its first building programs. The company begged for reconsideration. They were allowed to proceed again, but only on a strict understanding that it did not interfere with "more important work of the moment."

Then, having narrowly escaped direct extinction, the "wooden wonder" was nearly strangled by further complications. The authorities suddenly began again to show uneasiness over the idea of a totally unarmed bomber, and interest in its possibilities as a converted long-range fighter. De Havilland was told to finish only 20 of the 50 as bombers, and the remaining 30 as fighters.

It was left unsettled as to whether the fighters should carry one pilot or two pilots or install a gun-turret after all. So the company had to produce prototypes of all three fighters, in addition to the bomber.

The whole project was evacuated from the company's works and carried on in a country house with one small hangar disguised to look like a barn. That "barn" saw such feverish activity that, despite all set-backs, the first prototype was completed in sections and taken to an aerodrome, by motor lorries, on November 3.

The pieces were assembled in a specially built bomb-proof building, and out they came on wheels—a complete aeroplane—on Nov. 9. Then followed six days of the usual taxiing tests. On November 25—11 months less four days, from the actual start of design—the Mosquito first flew.

The Written Word

Started With Use Of Pictures About 5,000 Years Ago

Children have returned to school for another year of struggle with the written word. What is the sense of it and who started it all anyway. The trouble first began about 5,000 years ago in Mesopotamia and in Egypt, with the invention of writing.

Whether you are glad or sorry that mankind ever hit upon this means of storing up knowledge, you will find the Royal Ontario Museum's exhibits of the earliest writings a fascinating study. Both the Mesopotamian and the Egyptian systems in the beginning were an attempt to record events and ideas through the use of standardized pictures. In Mesopotamia writing was done on soft clay with a wedge-shaped instrument. Through the centuries the picture forms evolved into a system of wedge-shaped marks. In Egypt a corresponding change is seen in the brush writing on papyrus, although the pictographs carved in stone scarcely altered during 3,000 years of history. The Egyptian script shows mankind's first attempt to formulate characters representing single sounds instead of syllables and whole words. Since both these countries also developed numerical systems—in Mesopotamia with units of 60, in Egypt with units of 10—we may truly say that they are responsible for the pangs of reading, writing and 'rithmetic.

Canadian Sailors View Neapolitan Sights



Canadian sailors from H.M.C.S. Prince Robert ashore in Naples for first time. Intrigued by the four sailors from the Prince Robert posed for this fancy uniforms of these Sardinian army officers, picture. The four Canadians, from left to right, are Petty Officer Guy Cornish, R.C.N.V.R., Victoria, B.C.; A.B. John MacLaren, Calgary; Regulating Petty Officer Reg. Spence, Winnipeg, and Petty Officer Harold Ticehurst, Winnipeg.

A Cheap Invention

Range Finder For Flying Bombs Cost Only Twenty Cents

A 20-cent range finder, thought up on the spur of the moment and made from odds and ends, was credited with a major part in the destruction of hundreds of German flying bombs.

The inventor, Sir Thomas Ralph Merton, said the idea for the gadget "came to me suddenly and in a few hours I had made it up from scraps of metal."

"Thirty-six hours after its conception it was already on trial and no changes had to be made," he said. "There is really very little to it and I'm glad I was able to do something to help the people of London."

Merton, a former Professor of Spectroscopy at Oxford, is chairman of the Flying Bomb Committee.

WHAT BRITONS READ

For every novel or volume of short stories, the British public is reading from seven to ten nonfiction books, London bookstores reported recently that not a single novel is included in some of their weekly best-seller lists. War books, autobiographies, histories, art, criticism and poetry are among the leaders.

Hawaiian women were put to death as late as 1819 if they ate bananas, cocoanuts, certain fish, pork, or turtles.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

INDIVIDUAL ACTION

Your sole contribution to the sum of things is yourself.—Frank Crane.

God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. —Mary Baker Eddy.

Man's primary allegiance is to his vision of truth, and he is under obligation to affirm it.—Jane Addams.

Moral courage is obeying one's conscience and doing what one believes to be right in the face of a hostile majority.—Dr. John Watson.

If a man has acted right, he has done well though alone; if wrong, the sanction of all mankind will not justify him.—Fielding.

If I do not keep step with others, it is because I hear a different drummer. Let a man step to the music which he hears, however measured and however far away. — Henry Thoreau.

A SCRET WEAPON

The American soldier was standing beside his foxhole when a Japanese opened up with a machine-gun. He dived in and the bullets missed him. But one of the bullets knocked down a cocoanut from a palm above him. It broke his leg.

Opinion Of Expert

Admiral Of The Fleet Predicts Early Victory In Far East

The man who planned and directed the first amphibious stabs at the enemy after our armies had been driven from the Continent in 1940 feels that victory will come in the Far East far sooner than most of us think. Such immediate predictions have been voiced frequently during the last five years, without foundation, so that many of us have become rather cautious about optimistic statements. But when they come from such a practical fighting man of two wars as Admiral of the Fleet Baron Keyes, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., the hero of Zeebrugge and Dover and organizer of Britain's Combined Operations Branch, they are indeed welcome and worthy of every consideration. Lord Keyes is still vitally interested in the development of amphibious operations, and it may be of significance that on completion of his Canadian tour he will proceed to Australia on "Government Business." The war in the Pacific is an amphibious war, and the curtain is about to go up on the main phase of the far-flung battle. There may yet be still more important work for Lord Keyes to do.

Operates Every Day

Woman Has Managed Kaolin Mine For Last Forty Years

Assisted by four elderly men, Miss Margaret Malone owns and runs a kaolin mine on the summit of Mt. Egerton, near Ballarat, Australia.

She supervises all work underground and on the surface. Fifty years ago her father found the rich deposit, and the crockery made from it is claimed to be equal to the best made in England. Since her father's death 40 years ago, Miss Malone has been in control and the mine has not missed a day's production.

HAS SOME JOB

In Ibandan, a town of British West Africa, the administration is in the hands of three clerks, one is in charge of military affairs and the other takes care of all civil affairs excepting the duties of the third administrator who is a woman and her duty is to handle all disputes between the women in the town. This interesting observation is described in the Encyclopaedia Britannica article on that town.

SHOULD BE EASY

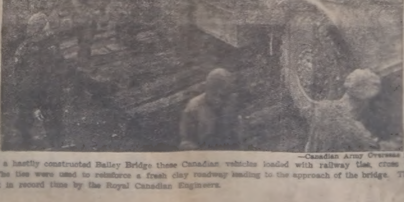
What to do with Germany after the war shouldn't be an insurmountable problem, after reading those eye-witness accounts of Nazi "extermination camps," comments The Windsor Star.



—New Orleans Item.

Nobody can stop a Blitz . . . not even me!

Canadians Crossing The Seine



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

Over a hastily constructed Bailey Bridge these Canadian vehicles loaded with railway ties, cross over the Seine. The ties were used to reinforce a fresh clay roadway leading to the approach of the bridge. The bridge was built in record time by the Royal Canadian Engineers.

Was Never A Hero

Marshal Petain Is Disowned By French Veterans Of Verdun

Justice is catching up with Marshal Petain, the "phony" hero of Verdun. The grey-haired stooge of the arch-traitor Laval has been disowned by the powerful Society of French Veterans of Verdun. It has branded him as a Quisling, and decreed that he shall not be buried in the crypt which was reserved for him. Instead, the coffin which was set aside for the fallen "hero" will remain empty as a grim reminder of his betrayal.

The 88-year-old Chief of State got away with it for a long time. And even now well-meaning but innocent people in Britain and the United States would be willing to see him glide gracefully into retirement. But the "Anciens Combatants" are determined that the truth about the old impostor be told.

It was the French poilus who saved the day at Verdun. There is convincing evidence in the memoirs of Clemenceau, Foch, Poincare and others that Petain would have thrown up the sponge at Verdun and later at Arras when the Germans launched their Spring offensive in 1918. Poincare in his memoirs characterized Petain as "a dyed-in-the-wool defeatist" who lacked character and shunned responsibility. There would have been no second chance for the democratic nations if Petain's view had prevailed in the final year of the Great War, when he is reported to have said: "The Germans will beat the English army in the open field and then defeat France."

As director of the Supreme War Council in France in 1930, he betrayed his own country, flirted with the Italian Fascists, intrigued with Spain's Franco, and would have sold out to the Nazis. On the eve of the present war he opposed the enlargement of the French Air Force, leaving France in such a weak position militarily that she could not resist German aggression on even terms with the enemy.

After the fall of France he allowed the Nazis to use him to further their plans for the conquest of Europe when he could have followed the example of de Gaulle and other patriots and carried on the war from Algiers. The weak and watery little betrayer of the French people will go to his grave unwept, unhonored and unsung by the poilus and patriots whom he dishonored.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

New Buffet-Lounge Car

Changes Made By C.P.R. Will Be Welcomed By Travellers

Something of the brighter shape of things to come in railway passenger accommodation was on display at the Windsor Station, Montreal, when W. M. Neal, C.B.E., vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and members of the C.P.R.'s committee on post-war equipment, inspected the "Lake Winnipeg", a compartment-buffet-lounge car, which was fresh from a complete "face lifting" at Angus Shops.

The official party saw polished walls and furniture of bleached mahogany instead of the traditional dark mahogany finish, while the upper wall and ceiling in the main room were lightened up by pleasing pastels of soft green and rich ivory enamel. The upholstery was light green and fawn, the metal trim was brushed chrome finish and diffused, indirect lighting below and above the windows was another new feature.

The four compartments and the drawing-room were bright in a pleasing shade of cream and also had light green upholstery. All of them were equipped with outlets for electric razors, standard practice when cars of this type are shopped, and high-frequency buzzers for wake-up calls and two-tone chimes to summon the porter. The buzzers and chimes are among the special refinements of travel in this car looking towards the comfort of women passengers and other light sleepers.

In the main room of the car, which has lounge furniture to seat 11 persons and dining accommodation for 10, the light gained through bleaching the walls from dark mahogany to a light finish is best demonstrated by the solid bulkhead at the compartment end and the one at the other end which is broken by the cabinet and writing desk.

The new lighting in the main room comes from a row of lights at the top of the windows, and concealed by a panel, which provide soft illumination both for the tables and chairs below and the ceiling panels above.

The compartments and the drawing room have porcelain wash basins in place of the former metal ones.

The kitchen, which is standard for "Lake" cars, has been brightened up with lighter paint.

REALLY ANGRY

"What was all that row in your tent last night?" the officer asked the corporal.

"Well, sir," was the reply. "Private Jones swiped Private Smith's fags so he threw a boot at him. Then Smith hit Jones with a plate, and Jones banged Smith's head on the tent-pole."

"Yes. And then. . ."

"Then they got mad and started to fight!"

One-seventh of the total area of Ireland is peat bog.

PRAISE IS EXPRESSED FOR INDIA'S HELP

United States Appreciated Building Of Air Fields In Record Time

Air bases in India were used by the giant Super-Fortresses which bombed Japan. The planes took off from Indian airfields on the preliminary stage of their journey to the bases in China from which the raid was made.

Behind the announcement of India's part in the first land-based assault on the Japanese mainland—against the industrial centre of Yawata—lies the story of the creation of the primary air bases which were a first necessity for the success of the operation.

It is a story of swift planning by British Army, U.S. Army and Indian civilian engineers and hard, concentrated work by many thousands of Indian labourers. The completion of their job in record time was a necessary prelude to the first of our attacks against Japan itself.

Work began last October. On each field about 5,000 coolies worked shifts often as long as 18 hours, along with American Engineer troops, with only one-meal breaks, while gangs continued the work through the night by the aid of floodlights in a round-the-clock programme.

The whole programme cost over $24 million apart from the original expenditure on the airfields. Praise for India's help has already been expressed in the U.S.A. "The United States appreciates the contribution of the people of India to the successful first operation of the 20th U.S.A.A.F. against Japan," said a member of the House of Representatives recently.

Post-War Aviation

Not Likely To Bring Much Expansion To Aircraft Industry

Those who imagine that when peace comes the aircraft industry of this country will continue to expand, building helicopters for all of us and private 'planes for most of us, get little encouragement in their romanticism from Guy W. Vaughan, president of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Mr. Wright, calling for common sense and realism in considering the post-war aviation position, says it may be four years after the war before the industry can be expected to hit a normal peacetime stride, and that it must be prepared to operate on a drastically reduced scale.

This should be fairly obvious to anybody who thinks seriously about post-war aviation. Right now, and through the past five years, the world has been building 'planes to have them destroyed. With peace we shall be building 'planes to be conserved. That being so, and the aircraft industry of the United States alone being capable of turning out in a year or six months all the 'planes we should be likely to need over a period of five years, what would be done with all the other 'planes that all the rest of the world would turn out? What would they used for? With ships still sailing the seas and railways still plying over continents and countries, where would the passengers and freight come from to supply all the 'planes?

Experts estimate that fewer than a hundred large 'planes, flying daily between Europe and America, could more than take care of all the passengers that crossed the Atlantic at the height of travel in pre-war years. Well, those hundred 'planes could be turned out in less than a month by the aircraft industry of the United States alone, geared to its present production. What would happen to production, not merely in the United States, but in Britain and Canada and other countries, for the remaining 11 months?

It may be well that we think of such things. For what we fear is that with the post-war aircraft industry, as with a lot of other post-war things, a fearful lot of nonsense is being written and spoken at the present time.—Ottawa Journal.

Hours Were Long

Figures Show Industrial Workers In Britain Stayed On Job

For the first time during this war, figures have been collected and published on the actual hours worked by almost all types of industrial workers in Britain. The survey was undertaken for the first pay week of July, 1943, and the results published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette for February, 1944. It is shown that for the occupations covered the average for men of 21 years and over was 52.9 hours a week; for women of 18 years and over, 45.9; for youths, 14-20, 48; and for girls 14-17, 45.1. The average for all workers was 50 hours a week.

WAS RESCUED ANYWAY

Rescuers redoubled their efforts when they saw the head and shoulders of a woman in the debris of a hospital hit by a flying bomb. After the beams and masses of masonry were cleared they found the "victim" was a life-sized model of rubber and plastic.

A shortage of pipes and a surplus of tobacco during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 caused an Egyptian soldier to make the first cigarette.

Because of evaporation, cars in the South give less mileage than cars in the North.

2536

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

New industrial enterprises have been opened in Russia every week since the outbreak of the war.

Malta, once the most bombed spot on earth, ended its blackout on the anniversary of the lifting of the great siege by the Turks in 1565.

The women of France are to be given votes after the war, S. S. Townroe, director of the United Association of Great Britain and France, said.

Time loss as a result of strikes and lockouts was 38 per cent. less in the first seven months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1943, the labor department reported.

The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps has taken over the United Church Theological College for use as a military hospital, it was announced at Montreal.

Among coaches used to take holidayers away over the August bank holiday week-end were some from the Royal train built for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Cypriot muleteers played an important part in bringing up supplies for Allied forces during mountain battles in Italy. They won praise after the capture of Monastery Hill at Cassino.

Food and other relief materials valued at more than $41,000,000 have been sent to Greece by Britain, the United States, Canada, Sweden and Switzerland, the foreign economic administration said.

Daylight saving was not introduced in South Africa this year. The Governor said it had served its purpose during the past two years, but now it was no longer necessary.

Is Really A Science

Mathematical Tables Eliminate Any Error In Naval Gun Fire

Off the coast of Normandy recently the famous old British battleship Warspite, with five shots, knocked out four German anti-aircraft guns at a distance of eleven miles. The five salvoes completely destroyed a wood from which hundreds of Nazis were deluging British and Canadian troops with mortar and machine-gun fire. On another occasion the Warspite shelled Nazi units on the outskirts of a Normandy village seventeen miles away. How is it done? How can guns weighing over a hundred tons each and hurling a shell weighing a ton, achieve such accuracy?

The answer, given by A. C. Cummings, writing from London to the Hamilton Spectator, is that naval gunnery is a science which during the past 30 years, has evolved as many sets of mathematical tables as the astronomer uses for studying the stars. Every one has been perfected by trial and error on special gunnery ranges, so that today a British battleship's gunnery department has the benefit of the work of thousands of research scientists and the millions of dollars spent in compiling these tables.

It is a mathematical certainty for instance, that if the gunnery officer is told to fire on a target 26,700 yards away, with a compass bearing 178 degrees, no matter what the state of the sea or the weather, his ship's guns can do it. His book of tables tells him exactly how he must correct those readings to allow for all the prevailing conditions. The corrected readings are transmitted to the guns, which are set accordingly.

The guns are fired by one man—known as a director layer—who presses one pedal. The pedal operates an electric circuit. But the guns may not fire immediately. The ship may be rolling and that could render futile all the elaborate calculations that have gone into the ranging. So, although the director layer has "switched on", there is yet another "switch"—an automatic one—which will operate at the right second.

It is operated by mercury. Only when a column of mercury, which is linked up by wire to the guns, is in a certain position will the electricity pass through, after the pedal has been pressed. The mercury will only come into position when the ship is on an even keel. That is what British gunners call taking the roll out of the ship, or "ironing out the waves". As the ship rolls or heaves there will be one instant when it is evenly on its keel. That is the instant when the circuit is completed and, by its completion, the guns are fired.

When the warship is moving at high speed, and firing at a moving target, more instruments are used to estimate the speed and direction of the enemy warship and translate them again into corrections for the two basic readings of range and compass bearing by which the guns are trained.

With the Royal Navy's huge guns, and without the 30 years of exact science which has gone into the firing of them, it is safe to say that many fewer British or Canadian soldiers would have got ashore in Normandy. Those guns made the beaches possible for them in two hours.

The 21st verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra in the Bible contains every letter in the alphabet. 2586

Beautiful French Girl Greets Canadian



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

When Canadian units rolled into the city of Rouen, this beautiful French girl, Mlle Gilberte Fore, greeted Lieut. J. M. Dussault, of Montreal, with flowers and a happy smile. The civilian population of Rouen, one of France's largest cities, went wild with joy when Allied troops entered. They had been under Nazi rule more than four years.

French Child Wears Patriotic Dress



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

Canadians have named this little French girl, "Jeanne of Elbeuf". She wore this patriotic dress of knitted British, American and French flags in honor of the liberation of Elbeuf by the Allies.

New Industry

Idea To Develop Chemicals From Seaweed Is Being Considered

Gulliver found the scientists of Laputa distilling sunbeams from cucumbers. A no less amazing new industry is being developed in Scotland, to derive chemicals from seaweed. In recent years seaweed has been found to have extensive potentialities in relation to the making of textiles, transparent paper, plastics, foodstuffs, sizing material, surgical, medical and dental materials. A Scottish Seaweed Research Association is being formed to look into the possibilities of this new industry in Scotland, under the eyes of the Ministry of Supply and the Scottish Council on Industry. The development commissioners will give pound for pound grants to the association up to a maximum of £25,000 ($100,000). The Engineering Division will maintain and develop a ship specially equipped for the survey and collection of deep sea weeds.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

PROPER WAY TO LIFT

In lifting weights, do not lift with your back. Lift with your legs by bending your knees and keep your back as straight as possible without straining to do so. That is, keep your back as vertical as possible to the ground when lifting.

Cannot Be Trusted

Germany Must Be Watched Until People Become Civilized

Of the many Americans who continue to believe that Germany should be granted a soft peace, some are actuated by what they consider to be Christian ethics, others by a belief that through tact and kindness the German nation may be made to see the error of its ways.

But it is difficult for us to believe that the Man who in righteous anger scourged the money changers from the temple would urge us to forgive the enemy who perpetrated the ghastly crime of Lublin, or that tact and kindness can change the character of a people who with cold calculation gassed, hanged, shot, starved or burned alive a half million helpless men, women and children in a single great extermination camp.

It is doubtful if there has been another such senseless and cruel slaughter of human beings since the utterly depraved Caligula dumped hundreds of merrymaking Romans into the Bay of Naples for the pleasure of watching them drown.

A civilized world cannot, of course, make the punishment fit the crime. Even though the execution of the most hopelessly fanatical Nazis might very well in cold calculation save many times as many lives from being lost in some future war, we could not afford the world-wide revulsion and disgust which such revenge, however just, would surely arouse.

Those directly responsible for this and other Nazi horrors must be found and tried and put out of the way as any other murderers. To this the United Nations are pledged, and it is a pledge which must be carried out no matter to what corner of the earth these monster criminals may flee.

But this does not mean that the German nation, the people who put these degenerates in power, bowed down to them and encouraged them in their depravity can be allowed to escape punishment. Such a people cannot in this or the next generation be trusted again. Whatever rights they may regain as a nation must be earned by positive proof that they have become civilized.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Huns Were Impressed

By Bravery Of Men Who Died In Dieppe Raid

Even the Germans were impressed by the bravery of the Canadians, British and Americans who took part in the Dieppe raid two years ago.

"They ordered every man to have a coffin," said the French caretaker of the cemetery where there are 753 graves of those members of the Allied force killed in the raid. "They even said you Allies deserved to win that day."

The cemetery, on high grounds outside Dieppe, is beautifully taken care of by the French.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Look Willis! Harvest time!!!"

Health League of Canada presents Topics of Vital Interest

SAFE MILK AND WATER

Once more it becomes necessary to call attention to the importance of safe milk and water," the magazine Health, organ of the Health League of Canada, says editorially:

"Everyone in Canada should know that milk which is not pasteurized is never completely safe. Those on vacation especially should realize that milk and water may be a source of disease. It is unnecessary to call attention to the types of disease which may be caused by raw milk or contaminated water. It is sufficient to know that disease may be carried by milk or water and to act accordingly.

"For those vacationing in parts of Canada where milk is not pasteurized, there is a simple method of home pasteurization which properly used is as effective in making milk safe as any more elaborate procedure. All that is necessary is to heat the milk to 145 degrees Fahrenheit in a double boiler, hold it at this temperature for half an hour and rapidly chill it. The milk should then be kept in a cool place, preferably on ice. Ordinarily it is sufficient to heat the milk on the front of the stove until it reaches the required temperature and then move it to the back of the stove for half an hour before chilling. An ordinary dairy thermometer should be used to check the temperature.

Had Their Difficulties

English Children Wrote Exams In Spite Of Flying Bombs

The London Evening Standard says: Boys and girls of Southern England refused to allow flying bombs to interfere with their general and higher school certificate examinations.

Head teachers are full of praise for the calm way in which the children went about their work.

One group of girls began their geography paper at 9:30 a.m. and finished it at 2:45 p.m., having spent only 50 minutes on the paper, and the rest of the time in shelters.

In another school the girls doing their algebra paper had to go four times from a ground-floor classroom to the shelters and finally they had to finish the paper waiting on their knees in the shelter.

HIDDEN FROM NAZIS

The bronze statue of King Edward VII is back in its place in the courtyard of the Societe Generale, one of France's great banks. More than two years ago bank officials whisked it away to a hiding place when Germans ordered it melted down for use in making bullets.

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite in 1867.

R.C.A.F. Corporal Given Film Role



—R.C.A.F. Photo

Team-mates in a forthcoming M.G.M. screen play, "Son of Lassie", Corporal Pauline Bruce of Hollywood, a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, poses with Lassie during the filming of the picture at a west coast station. Cpl. Bruce, daughter of Nigel Bruce, British actor famed as "Dr. Watson" in Sherlock Holmes plays and who has a leading role in the production, makes her debut in the picture and in so doing, catches up on her pre-service career. Before she enlisted with the R.C.A.F. at Vancouver, she was tested for the part ultimately played by Teresa Wright in "Mrs. Miniver. Following enlistment, Cpl. Bruce trained as a Clerk (Operations Room) at R.C.A.F. station, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and was then posted to the west coast where she works in fighter operations. In "Son of Lassie" she has the role of an English W.A.A.F.

Making Many Changes

New Type Of Diner Planned By Pullman Car Company

Plans for a postwar railway dining car patterned in appointments after a fashionable restaurant are announced by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Drawings call for tables in the new diner to be placed diagonally, with seats set at a 45-degree angle to the side of the car instead of at right angles as at present. Other innovations would include vibrationless tables, spot ray illumination, linen storage at each table, and inter-car telephone communication.

Tables for two are planned, as well as for four. Although blueprints for the diner show a capacity of 42, instead of the present 48, Ellis W. Test, assistant to the president in charge of engineering and research, said the company anticipates "a far speedier turnover" than in conventional diners because of the greater accessibility of tables under the new floor plan.

Torrecelli invented the first barometer in 1643.

Saving In Space

Square Milk Bottles Are Used In Many United States Cities

After a year's trial, the innovation of square milk bottles in quarts and half-pints at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and other cities in the United States, has proved a success. Basis of the change from round milk bottles was the desire to conserve cold storage space and to increase truck loads. It was found that about 45 per cent. more milk could be stored and considerably more milk be carried in trucks by using new cases, more compact and lighter in make than the conventional type. These cases require about one-third less space inside the truck and save much work and time to the driver. Grocers and retailers say that they can put 36 square quarts on a refrigerator shelf that held only 25 round bottles.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWERS: Rosa Ponselle, opera singer, Rosetta stone, a black slab of basalt found in Rosetta in 1799, which, because of ancient writings found thereon, uncovered the secrets of Egyptian records; Rose of Sharon, a shrub of the mallow family

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 24

RELIGION IN THE LIFE OF A NATION

Golden text: The Lord will be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory. Isaiah 60:19.
Lesson: II Samuel, Chs. 6, 7.
Devotional reading: Isaiah 60:15-22.

Explanations and Comments

David's Plan to Build a Temple not Approved by God, II Samuel 7:1-7. In a time of peace from all his enemies round about, David told the prophet Nathan that his great desire was to erect a suitable building for the sacred ark, which was unworthily housed in the tabernacle while he himself dwelt in a palace of cedar. This plan seemed good to Nathan, but that night he was made aware that it did not meet God's approval; David was not the man to build the temple nor was the time ripe for such a project.

David's Son Should Build the Temple and David's House Should Be Established for Ever, II Samuel 7: 8-17. Nathan told David that his past experiences of God's care were an earnest of the future, that he should have a great name, that his son should build the temple, and his house and his kingdom should be made secure for ever. "If we consider how David's dynasty really came to an end as a reigning family some five hundred years after, we see that the language addressed to him was not exhausted by the fortunes of his family. God's words implied that it was in David's line that the promise of Abraham was to be fulfilled—'In thee and in thy seed shall all nations of the earth be blessed'." (Blaikie).

David's Reaction to the Message: His Gratitude to God for His Promise, II Samuel 7:18-22. One of the most remarkable things in the story of David is the way in which he yielded to the guidance and reproof of God's prophets. The effect of Nathan's prohibition and his promise of the continuation of his line was to send David to the place where he was wont to hold communion with God.

"It was as one who was no stranger to the presence of God that he went in and sat before him. Men do not become pious in a crisis. They act then openly as they have all along been acting secretly. The habit of life, whether good or bad, is revealed involuntarily when unusual circumstances arise.

David's disappointment over having his plans for the temple thwarted must have been keen, but he bore it nobly. And mingled with his sorrow was great joy because of the promised blessing to his house.

FLAME STILL BURNS

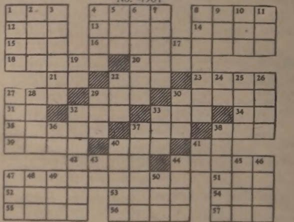
One feature of Paris which the Germans never dared change was the flame burning over the tomb, under the Arc de Triomphe, of France's unknown soldier of the First Great War. But the custodians of the shrine were fined 6,000 francs for exceeding the gas quota allotted for the flame.

THANK RED CROSS

Three Polish soldiers—Ptes. Edward Lech, Thomas Dobieski and Tadeusz Kaniowski, who are on a tour of Canada and the United States expressed thanks to the Canadian Red Cross Society for generous support of Polish relief.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x

No. 4901



HORIZONTAL

1 Dance step
4 Wrong
8 To close violently
12 Sleeveless garment
13 Genus of maples
14 Mohammedan judge
15 Tennis score
16 Pilot
18 Smarting sensation
20 Greek coin
21 Artificial language
22 To piece out
23 To give forth
27 Fish eggs
29 To color
30 Positive voltaic pole
31 Four
32 Small
33 To hasten
34 French article
35 To wed
37 Rocky crag
38 Nourished
39 Appellation of Athena
40 Offer
41 Symbol for iron
42 Medicinal plant
44 South American dance
47 Harmoniousness
51 Spanish hero
52 Son of Eve
53 Close to
54 High priest
55 Religious ceremony
56 Musical composition
57 Sprinted

VERTICAL

1 To enact, as a law
2 To assist
3 Irony
4 Taste
5 Peruvian tuber
6 To cancel
7 Clan
8 Kind of triangle
9 Hindu pillar
10 Bustle
11 Russian commune
17 Prizefight
19 Japanese drama
22 Head organ
24 Japanese coin
25 Not working
26 Placed on a mound
27 Narrow opening
28 Elliptical
29 Chief of the janizaries
30 Melody
32 To brawl
33 Receptacle for carrying bricks
36 Concerning
37 Neater
38 Duellist
40 Hardest part
41 Note of scale
43 Land measure
44 Novice
45 Southwestern river
46 Norse god
47 Elevator cage
48 Japanese sash
49 Trap
50 Indo-Chinese language

Answer to No. 4900

COG ANET BABE
ARE MOOR ELAN
RESPONSE FARO
TALE ACORNS
PRUNE TSAR
RARE PRUDENCE
ONE TEARS EAR
DISTANCE RANA
SLIT BORES
SELECT ORAN
ADIT ENGINEER
ADDS NEED SAI
RASE TREE STA

REG'LAR FELLERS—Spots Before His Eyes

BY GENE BYRNES



MANY POTENTIAL RESOURCES IN NORTHWEST REVEALED BY PACIFIC PLANNING PROJECT

OTTAWA.—Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines and resources, said recent investigations in the Northwest have shown important potential resources which may be developed after the war.

Dr. Camsell is Canadian director of the North Pacific planning project which last year undertook a study for Canada and the United States of the north Pacific region comprising Alaska, Yukon territory, northern British Columbia, northern Alberta and the western part of the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories.

The study was intended to provide basic information on natural resources and the possibilities of development. Investigations in the Canadian part of the region are being made by the Dominion and provincial governments concerned with natural resources.

Last year the Dominion government sent 33 survey parties into the district to study geology, forests, soils, wild life and water-power as well as carrying out topographic, hydrographic and geodetic surveys.

This year 42 Dominion government parties are in the region expanding the work started last year and adding investigation into fisheries and agricultural possibilities in the Mackenzie river valley.

"These investigations have already indicated areas of probable mineral deposition, areas suitable for agricultural development to meet local needs, areas of timber which can be developed as required and areas suitable for development for recreational and scenic purposes," Dr. Camsell said in a preliminary statement on the findings.

The federal government has reserved an area of 10,000 square miles in southwestern Yukon for the purpose of a national park and the government of British Columbia has reserved the area embracing Muncho lake, the Hot Springs and the so-called 'Tropical Valley' of the Laird river, for recreational purposes," he said.

BURMA CASUALTIES

CHUNGKING.—The national military council announced that 4,980 Chinese and 1,167 British and American troops had been killed in northern Burma and China's adjoining western Yunnan province up to Aug. 15. Japanese dead were listed at 21,140.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

DATE POSTPONED

Two Pair Of Butter Coupons Affected By New Ruling

OTTAWA.—The prices board has served notice on Canadian housewives that they will have to get along with less butter than they expected between now and the end of the year.

For the fourth time this year the board ordered postponement of the validity date of butter coupons. Order affects two pairs of coupons. Those numbered 80 and 81, which ordinarily would have become good Oct. 5, will not be valid until Oct. 12 and coupons 88 and 89 have been advanced to Dec. 14.

While butter is going to be less plentiful, S. R. Noble, sugar administrator, had a measure of cheering news. He said that while world sugar supplies were "next thing to desperate" no reduction in the ration is expected this year.

Announcing the reduction in butter ration, the board said Canadian butter stocks at Sept. 1 were 11,500,000 pounds below the Sept. 1, 1943, stocks. Early announcement of the cut was made to enable consumers to plan to make their butter purchases last longer.

FINALLY CONVINCED

German Prisoners Know Now Invasion Was Not Another Dieppe

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The Lethbridge Herald said German prisoners of war in Alberta camps are finally convinced that the Allied invasion of France was not "just another Dieppe".

It was only recently they changed their minds after learning of the Allied sweep across France, the freeing of Paris and the march into Belgium. Then arrival of Germans from France at Alberta camps added to the confirmation of news reports.

At first the Germans insisted that the Allies "never could and never would" pierce Germany's system of coastal fortifications and that every attempt would be disastrous for the Allies.

The Herald said it had learned, however, that many of the fanatical Nazis in the camp here still refuse to believe that Romania and Bulgaria have deserted Hitler and that Allied forces are at Germany's borders.

The city of Dieppe, France, existed in the Gallo-Roman era and in the Middle Ages possessed a large fleet.

STILL REPUBLIC

General de Gaulle Makes Formal Statement In Regard To France

PARIS.—Marshal Petain's "French State" has been abolished along with all its laws and France remains a republic, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's regime announced in a formal statement.

"In law, the republic never ceased to exist," the statement asserted. It publicized the text of an ordnance adopted in Algiers Aug. 9, declaring invalid all major legislative acts of the Petain government.

Steel Output Has Doubled In Last Five Years

OTTAWA.—Canada's war-expanded steel plants place her in a more independent position than ever to meet post-war domestic needs and at the same time export steel for European rehabilitation, official sources said. The overall output of Canadian steel plants has doubled since 1939, placing the Dominion in fourth position as a steel producer among the United Nations, led only by the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom. Most spectacular increase has been in the production of alloy steels, many of them requiring great metallurgical skill, in which production has been stepped up to five times the pre-war level.

Prior to the war the United States provided one-third of the Canadian steel requirements. It is expected that only one-fifth of the 3,000,000 tons of steel that will be required in Canada this year will come from United States.

Coupled with this increased production have been new lessons for Canadian industry in the efficient use of steel which will mean a reduction in the manufacturing costs of many articles.

Canadian industry entered the war with no experience in the manufacture of armoured plate. By 1943 production filled all Canadian requirements for tanks, armored vehicles and some naval purposes.

Plate production of Canadian steel mills is up 400 per cent. and steel castings 240 per cent. Shell steel is being produced at the rate of 200,000 tons a year and more than 500,000 tons of steel a year is going into tanks and other military vehicles.

Promoted



—Canadian Army photo.

Acting Major General Hugh A. Young of Calgary, who has been promoted from the rank of Brigadier and appointed Quartermaster General vice Major-General H. Kennedy, C.B.E., M.C., who is retiring. General Young commanded an Infantry Brigade overseas.

PAPER BY AIR

Subscribers In United States To Get London Daily Express

NEW YORK.—The London Daily Express soon will be flown to this country in limited quantities for daily distribution to American subscribers, C. V. R. Thompson, chief United States correspondent of the paper, said.

The Daily Express, reported to have a daily circulation of 3,002,738, is published by the Canadian Lord Beaverbrook, lord privy seal.

Thompson said the Daily Express is the first London paper to inaugurate air mail subscriptions for regular editions.

HITLER WARNED

German Industrialists Say Army Can Fight Only Eight Weeks

LONDON.—The Swiss Journal de Geneve said that German industrialists have warned Hitler through the Nazi general staff that the army would be unable to continue fighting more than another eight weeks.

Quoting reports from inside Germany the newspaper said Field Marshal Walter von Model, Nazi commander of the western front, and Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of staff, in delivering the industrialists' estimate told Hitler the worst must be feared.

BASES IN BELGIUM

Are Being Used By Fighting Squadrons From Canada

WITH THE R.C.A.F. IN BELGIUM.—At least three Canadian fighter squadrons—the Wildcat, Nomad and City of Ottawa—now are flying from mobile bases in Belgium and taking a heavy toll of enemy Rhine shipping and road traffic, it was disclosed.

They are under command of Group Capt. G. R. McGregor, D.F.C., of Montreal, a veteran of the Battle of Britain.

The Canadians are flying rocket-firing Typhoons and won the honor of being the first to plaster German territory with their rockets when engaged in shooting up German shipping on the Rhine while flying from Belgian bases.

A few days ago the base where the Canadians are stationed was the landing point for members of the Belgian air force based in Britain, who were permitted to fly to their homeland and visit their families for the first time in four years.

LAND FOR PEASANTS

Redistribution Is Now Being Made By Polish National Council

LONDON.—The Polish National Liberation committee is beginning the redistribution of Polish land without waiting for the end of the war or a compromise agreement on the new government for Poland, the Moscow radio declared.

The broadcast reported that a Lublin decree approved by the Polish national council provided for expropriation of lands, without payment, from "Germans, Polish traitors and landlords owning more than 120 acres of planted land."

The land is to be redistributed to poor peasants and farm laborers and each is to receive 10 acres if sufficient land is available, Moscow said.

The new owners are to pay the value of one year's average harvest, with the payments spread over periods of 10 or 20 years, and are to be installed on the land by Oct. 20, the broadcast said.

TRAITORS TO DIE

LONDON.—Nineteen of 20 Vichy militia men tried by court martial were sentenced to death, the French national radio reported. The 20th was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in view of extenuating circumstances, the broadcast said.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

SHIPPING ACTIVITY ON WEST COAST WILL INCREASE WHEN ALLIES CONCENTRATE ON JAPAN

QUEBEC.—A sharp increase in shipping activity on the Pacific coast—both naval and merchant—is expected to be one of the immediate results of the Quebec victory conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Transfer of British and Canadian warships from Atlantic and European waters to the Pacific and a vast upsurge in the flow of men and munitions to the Far East as the campaign against Japan develops will mean much new business for United States and Canadian ports.

Since the war in Europe began such ports as Halifax and New York have been booming. The defeat of Germany and full emphasis on the Pacific war will bring similar conditions to harbors like San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, and probably Prince Rupert, B.C.

While British Columbia ports are too far north to feel the full effect of war needs in the southwest Pacific, a step-up in the war tempo through the entire Pacific zone is certain to spread at least in part to the Canadian harbors.

Emphasis has been placed at the Quebec conference on the huge fleets needed to keep armies in the Pacific supplied. Lord Leathers, British minister of war transport, came here with Mr. Churchill, and Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States war shipping board, is expected momentarily.

But aside from the merchant shipping which these men control, British and American naval strength in the Pacific will be jumped up immensely once Germany is defeated.

London reports relayed through Washington, say that virtually all the British fleet—at least 19 battleships, 300 cruisers and destroyers, 100 or more submarines, eight aircraft carriers and others of the auxiliary type—will be placed at the disposal of the Allied combined chiefs of staff. In addition a large number of Canadian naval craft will be moved.

The Royal Navy, it is known, has been preparing for several years to handle at least some of its ships in anchorages along the British Columbia coast once the all-out drive to defeat Japan begins. Excellent repair facilities are available at the naval dockyard in Esquimalt, near Victoria, and elsewhere.

The boost in naval and merchant shipping should begin to be noticeable in the very near future as the result of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference are rushed into effect.

RATE IS REDUCED

Five Cents Is New Charge For Civilian Airgraph Mail

OTTAWA. — Postmaster General Mulock announced a reduction from 10 to five cents, effective Sept. 15, in the airgraph rate for mail addressed to civilians.

The new rate puts civilian mail on the same basis as mail to the armed forces and applies to mail to any country in which the airgraph service is available. This includes Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the middle east and a number of countries in Africa. Mail to the armed forces may also be sent by airgraph to France and Italy.

Airgraph—letters on film that is flown to its destination—was first introduced in Canada in 1941.

Canadian Navy Handing Enemy Crushing Blows

OTTAWA. — The Canadian navy, which frantically scurried the bleak north Atlantic in inadequate numbers, hunting big U-boat packs in the early days of the war, now is getting its own back, a navy release said.

Fighting the enemy in his own back yard, the navy has swept clean the areas around St. Nazaire, Lorient, Brest and St. Malo—lair of the undersea raiders until the Allied invasion of France.

The release said the Biscay blockade is "revenge with a vengeance." Not only tough striking units such as the destroyers Haida, Huron and Iroquois are pasting the enemy, but former escort groups now are tasting the reward and some excitement for their patient North Atlantic convoy duties.

A naval writer puts it this way:

"Now, since the invasion of France, we are joining with the Allied navies and air forces in handing the German navy crushing blows in the channel and all along the west coast of France. Patient seamen are having their heyday.

"U-boats, E-boats, destroyers and merchant shipping, sneaking out of ports are fleeing like rats and running a fatal gauntlet of ships sitting offshore ready for the kill. In the last few weeks, since Brittany was overrun by the Americans, Canadian ships have helped take a large toll of German ships.

"Security prevents any information about U-boats being released but it can be said they are feeling the blockade and the same sting they gave our merchant ships in the North Atlantic during the last five years of war."

SHIPS SCATTERED

Rocket-Firing British Beaufighters Break Up Large Jap Convoy

KANDY, Ceylon.—Pouncing on a convoy of escorted Japanese merchant ships apparently Burma-bound across the Andaman sea, rock-firing British Beaufighters scattered the ships over hundreds of square miles of ocean in a 23-hour fight, Allied headquarters announced.

The Beaufighters made 21 separate attacks after first sighting the convoy on Sept. 9, the announcement said, and achieved "the greatest single air and sea victory in this theatre."

"The total force of the enemy was believed to have been at least 15 strong, thus representing the strongest enemy sea force yet subjected to air attack in this area," it added.

BLACKOUT ENDS

Restrictions In Province Of Nova Scotia Have Been Lifted

HALIFAX.—Blackout restrictions in the province of Nova Scotia have been ended.

It is officially announced by the provincial director of civilian defence, Dr. F. R. Davis, that there'll be no further blackouts in the province.

Dr. Davis emphasizes that in all other respects the civilian defence organization will continue to function as usual. He points out that Nova Scotia is still considered a vulnerable area.

PLAGUE FOR ROUEN

Presented To People Liberated By First Canadian Army Troops

ROUEN, France. — Presenting a plaque to the people of Rouen, liberated by troops of the First Canadian Army, Lt.-Gen. Crerar stressed the unity existing among the Allied nations, and said their struggle against Nazism is "rapidly approaching a victorious conclusion." Gen. Crerar delivered his address in French.

Rouen, ancient capital of Normandy, was freed by the Third Canadian Division Aug. 31.

Royal Party Visits R.C.A.F. Bomber Group



—R.C.A.F. Photo

Accompanied by the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, His Majesty the King recently visited several stations of the Royal Canadian Air Force Bomber Group in Britain. The royal party is pictured above standing with Group Captain Clare Annis, O.B.E., Vancouver, B.C. (next to Princess Elizabeth), Air Commodore J. E. "Johnny" Fauquier, D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C., Ottawa, Canada's leading Pathfinder, (holding gloves), and Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, C.B., D.S.O., Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the R.C.A.F. Overseas, (extreme right). Standing in the doorway, left and right are Air Commodore C. R. Slemon, C.B.E., of Bowmanville, Ont., and A.V.M. C. M. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C. and Bar, of Montreal. His Majesty wears the uniform of a Marshal of the Air Force.

HIGHEST PRAISE IS GIVEN TO CANADIAN TROOPS WHO HAVE FOUGHT MANY TOUGH BATTLES

OTTAWA.—From the time they were first committed to battle Canadian infantry and armor have been relied upon to fight the toughest and stickiest battle and they have always delivered the goods with great distinction, said Capt. H. A. Hyman, Regina, on his return to Canada.

He said the First Canadian division and the First Armored brigade, with whom he landed in Sicily, have won international renown throughout the cosmopolitan Eighth Army. At a press conference before the break-through to Rome, General Leese, "Monty's" worthy successor to command the Eighth army, told British, American and Canadian war correspondents that first divisional infantrymen were the best village fighters in the world, and that there was no better armored formation anywhere in the world than the Western Canadian armored brigade.

"I want to pass a word of praise," Captain Hyman said, "for those war correspondents who are covering activities of our fighting men from the front lines, those civilians in battle dress who share enough of the risks and dangers and inconveniences of battle, to own a true appreciation of what the men have to endure. They know what it is to be sniped at, bombed, shelled, mortared. When things are moving they put in a very heavy day, bouncing around the country in jeeps, often over roads exposed to enemy observation posts. Then they return to public relations camp dog tired to begin their real work—to write their stories. I single out the front line reporters because very often their arduous labors are not rewarded by big headlines. The fellow who sits in a plush chair at a base headquarters, who is in a better position to get the broad picture of the war, is the fellow who usually gets the banner headlines. That's because the fellow at the Falaise gap can't hope to get the overall picture as efficiently as the fellow sitting comfortably at supreme headquarters.

Leadership given men by their Canadian infantry officers is outstanding. After a big push the officer casualties more often than not are greater, proportionately, than the other ranks. Our officers are always out in front; they don't expect the men to do anything they don't. One regiment lost every one of its officers during the Hitler line break-through. And the men fought magnificently, gallantly. One company lost every officer and N.C.O. on the Hitler line, and a buck private, on his own initiative, rallied the remaining 12 men, fought on to the objective, and held the precious ground against superior odds.

"The infantrymen are the heroes of this war, as always. They are the guys who have to get so close to the Germans that they can smell their breath. There is absolutely no form of fighting that requires more guts than to go over the top and face a fanatical enemy. And when you look at the war maps, we're doing no better than our forward infantry slit trenches."

Generals Foregather After Liberation Parade



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, centre, supreme Allied commander, chats informally with Lt.-Gen. Omar Bradley, commander of the 12th Army group, left, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander, right, in Paris after the liberation parade through the Arc de Triomphe. U.S. Gen. Bradley has been placed on an equal status with Field Marshal Montgomery in France.

Canadians March Solemnly Through Dieppe



—Canadian Army - WIB Radiophoto.

Many of the Canadians who chased Jerry from Dieppe recently have been there before during the raid of 1942. They remembered comrades who died then and marched solemnly and proudly as they formally entered the city.

2588

Canadian Soldiers At Base In Labrador Finding Life There Far From Unpleasant

LOCATED on the Dominion's remote north-east shoulder, the coast of Labrador has for a vast number of years been regarded as a barren, frosty tundra inhabited only by a few trappers, Eskimos and Indians, a lonely territory, little-known and little-loved. War, however, has given Canada's sons and Labrador a chance to get better acquainted and it's beginning to be generally realized that Labrador isn't quite so barren and frosty after all. World War II is likely to prove a big break for this far-away chunk of the North American continent.

Canadian soldiers stationed at Goose Bay are the most isolated of any Canadian soldiers this side of the Atlantic, and probably the other side of the Atlantic, too, but they are discovering that Labrador actually is habitable. There's a beach there. There's a place to swim. And hard though it may be to believe, a way has been found to grow vegetables.

This military base at Goose Bay is located on a high, flat sandy plateau between two rivers. Communication with the "outside" is maintained principally by air, with the radio helping the service men to keep in touch with what's going on in the world. Supplies, and the all-important mail, come in by plane.

The best of food is obtainable at this base, including extra rations of meat and fruit, as well as table "extras" bought with canteen profits. A percentage of the camp's root vegetable requirements is already being produced locally. This production may ultimately be boosted to something like 75 per cent. of the total needs when the output of a 30 acre garden, now being cleared, becomes available.

One of the most unique undertakings of this great isolated base, is the experimental work being carried out in the field of hydroponics (chemical soil-less gardening). Devoted to this work is a splendid greenhouse 75 feet long and 20 feet wide, supplemented by an acre of outdoor beds, where a variety of vegetables have already been grown successfully.

In good bottom land, three miles from the base, where the soil is light clay-loam and there is a good water level, a very successful market garden has been established by the men. Raspberries, blueberries and currants grow wild.

There's no Main Street at Goose Bay, and entertainment is an important item. Two instructors who were brought in from Ottawa last year, taught several hundred of the Base's soldiers to play the mouth-organ and various small instruments, and provided mass singing instruction. As a result of this musical pioneer work, the camp now has a good orchestra, which helps tremendously to while away the spare hours.

There are radios in all recreation halls, movies every night, if the planes come through, and a daily Canadian newscast radioed from Halifax. Libraries are plentiful, and the soldiers have found that swimming along Goose Bay, in summer, is excellent. For soldiers who like camping out, there is a week-end haven where they can spend a few days, swimming, fishing and boating. Plans are under way to improve this spot by building a number of cabins there. Sports of all kinds, of course, are heartily encouraged at Goose Bay.

Huts at the military base are widely scattered—this to prevent spreading of any epidemic—and so far health has been excellent. Actually a medical officer in Labrador finds himself something of a country doctor. There is a Mission hospital not far away but no resident doctor at present, so most of the serious cases go to the military hospital at Goose Bay. Medical officers generally find that a good number of their cases prove to be ailing Eskimos.

Will Need Horses

Canada Will Play Large Part In Supplying Europe

Canadian breeding stock may play a large part in re-building the livestock herds of Europe when the war is over. Particularly in the restoration of farm power, the horse will be required, and some idea of the coming demand for horses may be gained from the estimates of the declining numbers of horses in the various countries since the war began. It is estimated that the numbers of horses in Britain, Holland, and Belgium have been reduced by half, in Russia by one-third, and that only one-third of the original numbers of horses has been left in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Greece. Germany, by plundering the other nations, is believed to have as many horses, if not more, than when the war began. However, say the authorities, the task of supplying farm power to help in the restoration of agriculture in the devastated countries is going to be a tremendous one and is expected to result in a strong demand for Canadian horses for some time to come.

Very Old Custom

Royal Forests Have Supplied Officials In London With Venison

One of London's customs dating back to 1428 has been suspended since the beginning of the war—namely, the provision of venison from the Royal Forests for the Lord Mayor and other City officers.

Before the war, warrants for venison were received every July by the City remembrancer—four bucks for the Lord Mayor, three for the sheriffs, and one each for the recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, common sergeant and remembrancer; a dozen in all.

Although another July has passed without venison on the Lord Mayor's table, there is a chance that there will be venison for Christmas—that is, if the war ends by December.

For the ancient warrant, as well as allowing for 12 bucks in July, provides for the same number of does in December.

MADE GOOD TIME

Reporting 10 minutes late as a new student in Colgate University's naval academic refresher unit, Joe Lee Wilson, radarman second class, of Valentine, Neb., was reminded of the necessity for pnctuality. "I am sorry to be late, sir," Wilson replied, "but I thought I had done right well. You see, sir, I was in Africa yesterday."

The Canadian Army In Labrador



—Canadian Army Photo.

Located on Canada's remote northeast shoulder, Labrador is one of the most isolated areas occupied by the Canadian Army. Main communication with the "outside" is by plane and radio. Picture at top shows the unloading of supplies at Rigolet, most isolated outpost. Ships can't dock, so supplies must be brought ashore in a lighter. Lower left shows Canadian soldiers gathering vegetables from the acre of "raised outdoor beds" at the Army's experimental farm at Goose Bay and lower right is Capt. M. Fitch, Montreal, the post's doctor, attending an aged Eskimo woman.

Should Be Satisfied

Editor Of North Carolina Weekly Well Treated By Subecribers

Life is still worth living, even through a war, George W. Haskett, editor of "The Independent", weekly newspaper of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, says.

In one week the editor received from benevolent rural subscribers and friends the following:

Two nice watermelons, several pounds of ripe tomatoes, a batch of roasting ears, two different batches of grapes, half a pint of cream, a quart of blackberries, a peck of peaches, several nice apples, to say nothing of promises of black walnuts and a baby bear tenderloin steak as soon as the hunting season opens.

"It beats being a big-city editor any day of the week," says Haskett. And he means it.—New York Herald Tribune.

Extended To Civilians

The Postmaster-General Announces Change In Rules For Air Letters

Postmaster-General Mulock has announced that special air letter facilities thus far available only for the forces through use of the armed services blue air letter will be extended to civilians, effective Sept. 11.

Under the new arrangement, civilian air letters may be sent to many commonwealth countries at a special rate of 10 cents.

Col. Mulock said the arrangement "may well mark the commencement of a new idea in civilian trans-ocean air mail communication."

The oldest examples of glass work were found in the Egyptian tombs 4,000 years ago.

Record For Service

Man Has Worked 65 Years For The Same Firm

After being fired from three jobs in a month because he was small for his 12 years, Gustav H. Jensen made up his mind that his next job would stick. In 1879, when he was 13 years old, he tried again. Last week he celebrated his 65th anniversary with Lord & Taylor's department store. Mr. Jensen, who has been collection manager since 1916, started out as cash boy, for $1.50 a week when the store was located at Broadway and 20th street. Since there were no tubes to shoot back change from a purchase, his job was to trot back and forth with the money. He did quite well at the job, and at the end of the first month was raised to $2.50. In 1896 he became head bookkeeper and in 1916 took his present post.

Now 78 years old, he takes keen interest in his work and his three hobbies, bowling, painting and dancing. He bowled 238 recently, and ten years ago won a dancing contest with his wife. As for retirement plans he has none. He lives with his wife in the Bronx, has four children and six grandchildren. He was given a gold watch by the store.—New York Sun.

Stayed In Brussels

Belgian Queen Mother Ignored German Instructions To Leave Palace

Belgian Queen Mother Elizabeth ignored German instructions to proceed to Germany when King Leopold was removed in June, and locked herself in her apartment in a wing of Laken Palace, the Exchange Telegraph reported, in a Brussels dispatch.

The Queen Mother was reported to have told the German commander over the telephone that if he wanted to take her to Germany he would have to drag her from the palace. All attempts at persuasion failed—and the Queen stayed in the palace.

Forest Fires

According To Records Human Carelessness Is Greatest Cause

Records show that human carelessness is the predominating cause of forest fires.

Tossing lighted matches or cigarette butts on the roadside, or throwing them out of a car, may set fire to inflammable material and quickly spread to the woods.

It is possible, without ever entering the woods, to be the unwitting cause of a serious conflagration merely by roadside carelessness in the disposition of matches, cigar ends and pipe ashes.

Again In Ruins

Germans Partially Wrecked Famous Louvain Library Four Years Ago

The famous Louvain library is in semi-ruins, another victim of German ruthlessness.

The library was destroyed by the Germans in World War I and rebuilt by public subscriptions in the United States.

The building was again partially destroyed by the Germans when they entered Louvain four years ago, and hasn't been touched by Allied aerial bombardment. The front walls and roofs still stand, but the rear is an empty shell, framed by bare walls and empty windows.

A GOOD QUESTION

A letter to the London Express asks: Why is an R.A.F. pilot who shoots down a number of planes any more entitled to a medal than a tank gunner who knocks out a few guns or tanks, or even the overlooked foot slogger who during his service may destroy a considerable number of our enemies?

Windmills were first used commonly in Germany.

Barred Door To Goering

Guard Refused Him Admittance To British Embassy In Paris

W. R. Chrystie was left behind to guard the embassy when the British diplomatic mission fled Paris in 1940.

Hermann Goering rang the bell one day in 1941, and Chrystie opened the door.

"I am going to take over this embassy as a private residence," said the fat field-marshal, "so please show me in."

Chrystie, an ex-sergeant-major in a Lancer regiment and a veteran of the Boer War, shook his head.

"I am sorry, sir," he said, "but this is British property and you cannot come in. Nor can you take over the building. I shall refuse to allow you to do so."

Goering squealed with rage.

"You'll prevent me, you English pig, you—a servant," he cried. "I will have you jailed for that."

Chrystie bowed.

"As you wish, sir, but you are still not coming in, nor can you come here to live. This building is owned by His Majesty King George VI and it is protected under international law. If you enter, it will be over my dead body, and that goes for Herr Hitler, too."

Quietly, but firmly, he pushed Goering back and closed the gate in his face.

Shortly afterward, Chrystie was arrested and sent to Saint Denis prison. Goering never lived in the British embassy and took the house of Baron Maurice Rothschild next door.

Chrystie stayed in jail five months, was then released under surveillance and returned to the embassy.

Only One Way

Britain Chose To Defy Hitler And Maintain Her Honor

Friday, Sept. 1, 1944, was the beginning of the sixth year of Poland's agony.

Sunday, Sept. 3, 1944, was the fifth anniversary of Great Britain's honor in this modern tragedy. It is the mark of the honorable nation that it keeps its pledged word.

The Poles had no choice. The British had a choice, as of Sept. 3, 1939, and later when Hitler offered his guarantee of the integrity of the British Empire, if Britain would leave him free in Europe. The British have their honor still.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Wampum, the shell money of the North American Indians, was in two colors, dark purple and white.

First Sightless War Veteran Rehabilitated



ROBERT STEELE HUNTER

Is Robert Steele Hunter of Amherst, N.S., the first totally blind soldier of this war in Canada?

So believe officials of the Maritime division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, who are quite sure that the young man who lost his sight in a London air raid is not only the first Nova Scotian blinded soldier invalided home during the war but is also the first sightless veteran to be rehabilitated in Canadian industry.

Since May, Hunter has been a war worker at the main assembly of the Amherst aircraft plant of Canadian Car and Foundry where he "masks" parts before they are painted.

Hunter joined the 109th Artillery of British Columbia, and went overseas with reinforcements for the First Canadian Division in August, 1940. He was wounded in an air raid on London, his wounds resulting in the loss of his sight. He was invalided home, landing in Halifax in November, 1941. He was sent to Christie Street Hospital in Toronto and while there attended school at the Canadian National Institute of the Blind, learning leather work.

He returned to his home in Amherst after his discharge from hospital, and in May, 1942, married the girl to whom he had been engaged when he went overseas. He is the father of a year-old baby girl. Since his return a teacher has visited him at intervals, and he has learned some Braille, and the cane-seating of chairs. He can also handle his own correspondence, having learned to type in Toronto.

Bob's family all reside in or near Amherst, with the exception of a brother with the R.C.A.F., overseas, and a sister with the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) stationed in Halifax. There are several members of his family employed with Canadian Car, including his father, a brother, a sister-in-law, and his father-in-law, as well as a number of other relatives.

Fellow workers share in the company's pride that Hunter is not only finding a useful place for himself in society but is also making another real contribution to the war effort.

Was Not Trained

But Scottish Terrier Evidently Just Had To Bite Nazis

A messenger boy in Struer, Jutland, was summoned to court for having in his possession a dog who had bitten three German soldiers in their legs.

The charge was that he had deliberately trained the dog to bite the Germans.

One of the witnesses explained: "Your honor, I do not think he had trained the dog to bite the Nazis, it simply was in her blood. Your honor must remember she is a SCOTTISH terrier.

The crowded court room broke out in laughter, and even the presiding judge had to quelch a smile when he ordered the boy to pay a fine of 300 kroner and the dog to be destroyed. —Scandinavian News.

OLD NAME BEST

The New York Sun notes that the Maquis, the underground forces in France, have now been "given the more dignified title of French Forces of the Interior," but would not be surprised to find "that 'Maquis' will be remembered long after what the initials F.F.I. stand for has been forgotten."

The ancient Egyptians fed honey cakes to the sacred crocodiles of the Nile.

Beheading was introduced in Scotland in 1839.

Paris Commander With British Air Marshal



Pictured above is Gen. Joseph Koenig, left, supreme commander of Paris, and British Air Marshal Arthur Tedder, right, as they met recently at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, France.

Eye Tests Are More Important Than Any Other Single Factor In The Selection Of Air Crews

(From the Official Canadian Government Publication "Canada at War")

IN the selection of air crew, eye characteristics are more important than any other single factor—whether the airman be pilot, gunner or navigator he must meet certain minimum requirements after which his particular job in air crew is determined by his visual qualifications. Of the number of recruits accepted into the service as physically fit 10 to 14 per cent. are rejected for air crew because of their eyes.

A gunner needs visual acuity—the sharpness to see and recognize small objects in space. Because of instrumental aids he does not require depth perception of the highest order. A pilot, on the other hand, needs above all else perfect co-ordination of both eyes to be able to tell his position in space. A navigator does well with normally good vision as he usually works from maps and charts.

Another important study has indicated that color vision of a high degree is required for safe flying. Extensive tests with color signalling devices such as flares and Aldis lamps have been carried out at an experimental vision range. As nine per cent. of all males are color defective this deficiency becomes an important factor in the selection of air crew.

Night flying being such a vital part of the airman's actual war participation, a great deal of research has been carried out. In winter this work was done in laboratories, but true lifelike conditions had to be met out-of-doors. The problem was to select an area where such authentic night conditions existed and where there was no sky lume from nearby cities. Thus a range was set up at Domaine d'Esterel, high in Quebec's Laurentian mountains. Following these experiments, which are still going on, night vision training and testing have been in practical use in the R.C.A.F. for more than a year.

A 45-minute demonstration and training period is given the men in small groups of about 12 during which their eyes become "dark adapted". Training is carried out by means of lighted panoramic silhouettes on a screen with some animation such as moving motor cars or aircraft. Then more elaborate devices grafted on specialized situations appear — actual three-dimensional towns built on a scale to appear 2,000 feet below a flying level—actual reconnaissance photos—artificial moons which show how whole areas of landscape disappear or change appearance as the direction of the moonlight changes—everything which may explain distortion of the bomber's vision and help his aerial interpretation is portrayed on this Lilliputian stage. As the eyes become dark adapted many interesting facts are learned. The night vision comes in a waxing and waning effect; a stationary object may appear to be moving; imaginary points of light seem to flash like tiny airplanes.

Once night vision has been obtained there are several methods of maintaining it. If sudden exposure to light becomes necessary one eye can be kept closed to preserve its use in the subsequent darkness. Red light does not diminish the ability to see in the dark as does white light. Hence red goggles can be used. Trainees are taught to look to one side of an object, not at it, so that the image may fall on that part of the retina which is most sensitive to dim light. Protection of night vision is also obtained by keeping the level of white light illumination low. For this purpose "mock-up" cockpits have been built for night vision training in which correct use of cockpit lighting in instrument and map reading is taught. The correct use of special night binoculars is also demonstrated. By these, many objects can be seen which are invisible to ordinary sight.

SUPPLY BUILT UP

Binoculars borrowed by the United States Navy during the early days of the war now are being returned to their private owners—where possible—accompanied by a resume of the use to which they have been put. The Navy made the announcement, disclosing it had built up its supply of specially-made ones.

Telegraph and telephone wires strung along highways average 208 pounds per mile.

Used Music As Defence

Nazi Deserter Played Mouth Organ As Safety Measure

Sentries of a British East Counties regiment serving with a veteran Indian Division in Italy, rubbed their eyes and wondered if they were dreaming. Up the steep mountain pathway towards their position came the sound of a mouth organ. The music stopped as the player stopped to regain his breath, then started again, coming slowly nearer through the dark night.

One of the guards, realizing he was awake, stirred his section leader and together they crept out into the night to investigate who was giving the impromptu entertainment.

A few yards from their positions they saw the musician, a German corporal who, unarmed, surrendered quite meekly and afterward explained that he had been playing his mouth organ so the English wouldn't shoot him if he blundered into their positions.

Oh yes, he said, he was a deserter, a soldier with 11 years' service. He had fought in Norway, in France and at El Alamein, but his company commander, a complete idiot, wouldn't promote him to sergeant so he had deserted. Besides, by being captured, he would at least live until the end of the war.—The Italy Maple Leaf.

He Knows Now

Information Clerk Learned About Railway Station From Time Table

The information clerk at the Winnipeg station of the Canadian National Railways answered the telephone: "When can I get a train to Uno, please?" "What station, madame, please?" "Uno." "But I don't know, madame." "Well, they ought to get someone who does!" And the conversation ended with a banged receiver. Later the clerk leafing through the time table found Uno right between Rivers, Manitoba, and Melville, Saskatchewan.—Facts.

Sleepy Pooch



by Alice Brooks

The caution to let sleeping dogs lie needn't worry you with this floppy, cuddly pooch—he'll go right on sleeping. Everyone loves him!

An amusing toy, simple to make and inexpensive. Pattern 7244 contains a transfer pattern and directions for dog; list of materials.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

A NEW SERVICE

Most persons go to a pub to drink beer, but there's an added attraction in Copthorne, Sussex, at the Cherry Tree Inn, where a 400 book library has been installed. For an extra tuppence, a novel is served with a pint of bitter—and you can keep the book for a week.

No nation in a thousand years has been able to conquer and hold the Balkans.

For each dozen eggs produced a hen will eat about seven pounds of feed.

Wings adorned numerous Egyptian mummies.

2586



OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

Birds Of Prey

By KATHRYN M. KEELEY

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Young Mrs. Carroll dumped the green cooking apples she had just brought from the corner grocery into the sink and splashed water on them preparatory to making a pie. It was nearly eleven o'clock, and soon Mrs. Murphy, her neighbor, would squeeze through the barren hawthorn bushes for her morning chat. Mrs. Murphy considered herself an oracle on love and life, marriage and babies, and she had taken Ellen Carroll under her protective wing from the time Ellen was a bride. Not that Ellen minded, for Mrs. Murphy was a good cook, and she dropped many a valuable hint. In two years Jim Carroll had waxed broad and genial from just such hints.

Mrs. Murphy slammed the kitchen door with a resounding bang, her face red from the icy wind. "Did you remember to bring the suet?" she panted, her voice still holding its County Cork brogue after all these years.

Ellen bent to pull off her friends snowy rubbers. "Shure," she mimicked, "I forgot all about it. An' what will ye be wantin' suet for?"

Mrs. Murphy smiled down at the reddish brown head fondly. "To feed the birds, to be sure."

Ellen sobered but said lightly, "I thought maybe you meant it for us. I thought you'd heard the machine shop is going out on a strike. It'll take a long while to get it settled, Jim says."

Mrs. Murphy clucked sympathetically. "Too bad, too bad. Not much saved, dearie?"

"A little. But not enough for a long stretch."

Ellen sieved flour into a yellow bowl, Mrs. Murphy watching with mute approval. Not until the shortening was blended into little flakes did she say earnestly, "You could have more, Ellen, if you weren't feedin' all the tramps in the city."

Ellen's eyes grew round with astonishment. "But they're hungry. I never give them money. It's like you and your birds. I just give them crumbs."

"Birds!" Mrs. Murphy snorted. "Birds of prey, they are. Some day I'll come here to find your head bashed in from one of those birds of yours. It's in the papers every day."

Involuntarily, Ellen shuddered. "I won't let anyone in. I just put hot soup and sandwiches on the step." And then slowly, "It sort of destroys your faith in human nature if you cannot share what little you have."

"Well, I'm warnin' you." Mrs. Murphy rose abruptly. "I must be goin'. Big John will be home to lunch. . . . Don't forget to sprinkle some milk on the top crust to make it brown."

Afterward, Ellen pared the apples thoughtfully. How long would the strike last? Just when they were getting on their feet too. The first payment on this white clapboard bungalow had been made. She and Jim had budgeted so carefully. Tears blurred her eyes. She shook them furiously away.

The pie was completed when the front door bell rang. That might be Jim now, if a strike were called. Ellen wiped her floury hands on her blue checked pinafore uneasily. The bell was a shrill siren of urgency. It wasn't Jim. Through the shimmering rayon curtains, Ellen had a good view of the insistent visitor. Shabbily dressed, his nondescript cap pushed far back on his head, the little man kept his finger on the push button. A tramp! A bum demanding to be fed! Of all the nerve!

"Let him ring," Ellen thought, remembering Mrs. Murphy's warning with quick apprehension. If he'd only go away! But he didn't. The bell clamored intermittently, while Ellen peered fearfully through the curtains.

At last he sat on the icy steps, hugging himself against the blasts of wind that rattled the door. Ellen felt a sharp stab of pity, but it dissolved in her mounting fright.

What was he waiting for? There was something familiar about him. That was Jim's old overcoat he was wearing. Ellen recalled the fellow now, remembered the bleary eyes, the alcohol breath as he told her last year, "Yes'm, my wife and baby was swept right away in the flood. No'm, they wus never found, an' I've been goin' around from town to town thinkin' maybe they've been rescued somewhere and couldn't get back home."

Ellen had believed him. She had given him the coat, food, some money to continue his search. For a little while she had carried his tragedy in her heart, praying that he might find his loved ones somewhere.

Now she knew she was a fool to believe. He was back with a different hard luck story probably. And if he kept pushing that bell, she'd call the police.

Ellen returned to the kitchen slowly, a strange heaviness within her heart. You couldn't believe anything or anybody. All those poor souls she had helped had no doubt laughed at her, passed the word through their grapevine that the little woman at 212 Elm Street was a sucker for sob stuff. Mrs. Murphy was right. Birds of prey!

The bell rang again. Two discouraged buzzes. Ellen slid the pie into the oven, wiped the dough from the table-top, wondering if the man were really hungry. He looked so cold.

There was a knock at the back door. For an instant, Ellen's blood chilled. But Mrs. Murphy's familiar "yoo-hoo" set her heart to beating again. Mrs. Murphy burst in, exclaiming excitedly, "Ellen, dearie, do you know what you've done?" She paused dramatically while Ellen shook her head in bewilderment. "Left your key stickin' right in the lock of your front door. Anyone could walk right in and murder you! One of your birds came and told Big John. He rang and rang, he said. He was afraid to go off and leave it there. You mustn't be so carless, Ellen.

A great weight was sliding off Ellen's shoulders. She felt suddenly gay, light-hearted. "One of my birds," she said tenderly. "I wonder where he is."

Mrs. Murphy bristled with importance. "Over-eatin' a good hot lunch with Big John. You can't turn down a man like that. Do you know he lost a wife and baby in the flood, poor soul?"

"Yes, I know," Ellen replied in a queer choked voice.

Nervous, Restless

On "CERTAIN DAYS" Of The Month?

If functional periodic disturbances make you feel nervous, cranky, high-strung, tired, weak and "dragged out"—at such times—start at once, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Here's a product that HELPS NATURE. Follow label directions. Pinkham's Compound is worth trying! Made in Canada.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

SELECTED

RECIPES

BAKED SQUASH WITH MEAT LOAF

Cut 2 lbs. Hubbard squash in half; remove seeds; brush with Mazola. Sprinkle with 1 teaspoon salt and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 15 minutes. Remove from oven and pack in the following meat mixture. Return to oven and continue baking till meat loaf is cooked.

- 1 lb smoked ham, or cottage roll
- 1½ lbs. fresh pork, uncooked
- 1 egg
- 1 cup cracker crumbs
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 tablespoon corn syrup.

Run meat through coarse knife of food chopper; add unbeaten egg, cracker crumbs, pepper, mustard and corn syrup. Shape into a ball and place firmly into squash. Bake in moderate oven. Setrves 8.

A quick and easy dessert can be made by placing a layer of graham cracker crumbs in the bottom of custard cups or small sauce dishes, then a layer of applesauce, and another layer of crumbs. If desired, a layer of custard may be placed on top with a maraschino cherry in the middle. It's tasty—a real ration and time-saver for war busy housewives.

PATRONS WARNED

The V-day customer in Thomas Console's barber chair in Boston will have to join the victory celebraters "as is". Patrons were fairly warned by his sign: "You sit in the chair at your risk. Soon as victory bells ring I will drop my tools, whether you're half shaved or half hair cut."

In some bird species the young and adults migrate at different times. How the young know what route to take is one of nature's great mysteries. 2586

Damage Was Slight

Paris Suffered Much Less Than London From Air Bombing

More fortunate than London, the city of Paris was spared the fate of heavy damage from the air.

British, Canadian and United States bombers have flown over and around it hundreds of times but held their blows for military targets.

Bomb damage was confined almost entirely to the suburban industrial districts at a minimum cost to civilians. The big railroad yards, airfields and the vast Renault Motor Works and its subsidiary plants were the scenes of greatest destruction.

Two of the best examples of the devastation caused by the Allied bombers—an indication of how large sections of Germany must now look—are the Renault works on the mammoth Villeneuv-St. Georges southwestern edge of Paris and the freight yards outside Vincennes.

The Renault factory is a mass of wrecked and burned out buildings and twisted steel.

A Paris newspaper said the bombing never caused the plant to shut down completely, but "obviously slowed production greatly."

"It usually was thrown out of gear for two or three days after each big raid," he declared.

Thousands of wrecked railway cars are scattered over the Villeneuv-St. Georges yards, through which the Germans had to move vast quantities of material. One area three-quarters of a mile square is almost a solid mass of crumpled cars and locomotives and twisted rails.

The heart of Paris around the Eiffel Tower was never touched. Few if any of the historic buildings suffered any damage.

Has Proved Success

Combined Immunization Against Whooping Cough And Diphtheria Is Advised

Studies show that infants can be immunized successfully against diphtheria and whooping cough at the same time, The Health League of Canada reported, quoting an article by three Illinois investigators in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Because diphtheria and whooping cough are most prevalent and serious in the first years of life, it seemed logical that immunization against the two diseases should be attempted at the same time . . ." the investigators are quoted. The report is based on injections given 649 infants averaging eight months in age. Three doses were given each child. Three-week intervals between doses yielded a higher percentage of immunity responses than dosage one week apart. Ninety-seven per cent. of the children on the three-week-interval dosage tested immune to diphtheria and 72 per cent. had high immunity tests for whooping cough. After a stimulating dose of pertussis vaccine, the whooping cough percentage rose to 95. Reactions were transient and usually mild.

The three investigators said that "No infant so injected during the past five years . . . is known to have contracted either diseases."

RELIED ON CLOCK

The old saw about your stomach telling you when meal time rolls around doesn't apply to a Buckley Field private. The soldier rushed to the chow line, but was informed by a sergeant that he had been looking at a clock in the War Information room, which gave Eastern War Time instead of Mountain War Time.

The earliest of shorthand systems was invented by Cicero's secretary about 80 B.C.

IF YOUR NOSE "CLOSES UP" TIGHT AT NIGHT

HINDERS BREATHING—SPOILS SLEEP

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

Here's mighty good news . . . If your nose "closes up" at night and makes breathing difficult, put 3-purpose Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Va-tro-nol does 3 important things: (1) shrinks swollen membranes; (2) soothes irritation; (3) helps flush nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus, relieving transient congestion. It brings more comfort, makes breathing easier, invites sleep. . . . And remember, it helps prevent colds from developing if used in time.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Sightseeing In Rome



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

After fighting through the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, Pte. "Steve" Yuremchuk, Endeavor, Sask., spends a well earned leave in Rome. He served in England for two and half years.



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

Pte. "Pete" Jameniux, Krydor, Sask. enjoys a few days leave in Rome. He has been fighting with the P.P.C.L.I. in Italy since last December.

IN THE MAJORITY

There are 5,118 Smiths in the Canadian Army. Three hundred and sixty-two of these are William Smiths, of whom 44 come from Toronto. The Browns number 3,071, while the Joneses are only 1,693. It should be no difficulty for the Smiths and the Browns to keep up with the Joneses in this case.

An aligator can crush almost anything with its powerful jaws, yet, once closed, a man can hold them shut with one hand.

The Tricolor Flies From Rouen Cathedral



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

After four years under Nazi rule, the French city of Rouen has been liberated by the Allies. The tricolor of France flies freely to the breeze from the famous Rouen Cathedral. Picture shows Canadian and British troops speeding through the city on the heels of the retreating Germans.

Book Of Remembrance

Commemorates Work Of Canadian Engineers Killed In Last War

Grace Melvin, well-known Vancouver artist, has completed a Book of Remembrance for the Military Engineers' Association of Canada, which will shortly be sent to Ottawa and eventually will find its place in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The beautifully bound and illustrated volume contains the names of the 2,004 Canadian engineers who fell in the First Great War.

For more than two years Miss Melvin, head of the department of design at the Vancouver Art School, has devoted her leisure time to working on the designing, lettering and illuminating of the book. Bound in red English morocco the 40-page volume measures 19 by 14 inches. On the front cover a large cross is modelled in relief with lettering and an intricate badge stamped in gold on the red leather.

Miss Melvin, who specializes in illumination design and lettering, was designer of the handsome illuminated address presented by the city of Vancouver to King George and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Vancouver in 1939.

The Book of Remembrance will be placed in a niche in St. Paul's Cathedral specially reserved for this Dominion. It will be one of the duties of the custodian of the Cathedral chapel to exhibit the volume to relatives of those whose names appear in it.

SMILE AWHILE

A very stout man was walking on the promenade of a seaside town when he noticed a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform. A voice answered: "One at a time, please."

* * * *

"I do hope you keep cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman.

"Yes, madam," replied the milkman, "of course, we keep them in a pasture."

"I'm so glad. I've been told that pasteurized milk is much the best."

* * * *

Guide: "This castle has stood for 300 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing repaired or replaced.

Tourist: "They must have the same kind of landlord we've got!"

* * * *

The train of thought is rather charming which led a little boy, when told not to mention a coming guest's amputated foot, to say, "No, and when I get to Heaven, I won't say anything to John the Baptist about his head!"

* * * *

Teacher—Junior, paraphrase this sentence: "He was bent on seeing her."

Junior—The sight of her doubled him up.

* * * *

"That house I have taken from you," said the dissatisfied tenant, "is horribly draughty. When I'm sitting in the middle of the room my hair blows all over my head. Can't you do something about the windows?"

"Don't you think, sir," replied the agent, sauvely, "it will be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut?"

* * * *

Smith: "So you're setting your boy up in the bakery business?"

Jones: "Yes, he's so keen on dough and such a swell loafer that I'm sure he'll rise in the business."

* * * *

A slightly battered housewife got on the bus after a city-wide bargain day, turned to her neighbor, and said: "Well, I saved a lot of money today."

"Really? What did you get?"

"Nothing—I couldn't get waited on."

* * * *

Teacher: "And so you see, children, love is the one thing you can give in abundance and still have plenty left."

Jimmy: "How about measles?"

* * * *

Lady—"Did you notice the pile of wood in the yard?"

Tramp—"Yes, lady, I seen it."

Lady—"You should mind your grammar, and say you saw it."

Tramp—"Lady, you saw me see it, but you ain't seen me saw it."

* * * *

Mrs. McGlub: What do you find best for cleaning windows?

Mrs. McBloop: My husband.

* * * *

"Does your husband ever quarrel with you?"

"Goodness, no! He's too much of a gentleman. He just goes out and slams the door."

ACCEPTABLE GIFT

"What are you going to give your husband for a birthday present?"

"Oh, a hundred cigars."

"What did you pay for them?"

"Nothing! For the last few months I have taken one or two from his box daily. He hasn't noticed it and will be delighted with my tact in getting the kind he always smokes."

HARD FOR THE GUIDE

The Calgary Albertan says a Guam native guide complained: "Your people make new roads all over the island. I start for home but can't find the way. I am lost.

Quality You'll Enjoy

"SALADA" TEA

AUCTION—100 HEREFORDS

Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Association Sale of 100 Registered Polled and Horned Herefords at Auction, October 17th, Provincial Exhibition Fair Grounds, Brandon, Manitoba. For catalogue write J. R. BELL, Live Stock Commissioner, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When Children Die

In Many Cases Negligence Of Parents Is The Cause

The tragic death of children in an English community when a military airplane crashed in their midst aroused widespread pity and sympathy. Ironically, nothing has been said about some 240 children in England and Wales who were choked to death by diphtheria in four weeks ending April 29 last—or the hundreds of other British children who have fallen victims to preventable diseases this year. Are our tears to be confined to those children who die dramatically?

According to statistical reports, there were 2,420 cases of diphtheria in England and Wales during the four weeks mentioned. About 10 per cent. of diphtheria cases today are fatal. Many of the patients who recover suffer serious complications.

Thus, like falling aircraft or enemy missiles, infectious diseases take their toll in dead and maimed. The difference is this: All the valor and skill of the armed forces, and all that parents can do, cannot protect all children against the violence of war or accidents associated with warfare. But loving parents can and should protect their little ones against preventable diseases for which simple, safe immunization procedures are available.

Our tears for the little children who died and were maimed in the crash of the airplane cannot bring them back. But we can protect children against diseases which kill and maim just as surely as violent accidents associated with war. This applies in Canada as well as in the British Isles.

Get A Surprise

Americans Find Australian Hardwood Tougher Than Anything They Know

Australian hardwoods have surprised the United States Army craftsmen in the New Guinea area.

"Apparently they have nothing like it in America," writes an A.I.F. soldier, "and to see them attempting to drive a nail into it is always good for a laugh. They were using one piece to repair the keel of a small boat until someone noticed the chips were sinking in the water like stones. Then they were doubtful about launching the boat.

"One of the repair officers tells the story of how they were attempting to join two pieces together. They tried to bore them, but took the edge off the electric drill, they tried to nail them, and bent six pounds of nails; finally, he vows, they welded them together."

Australia has probably the greatest variety of hardwoods in the world, in a wide range of colors—from dark to pale red, pink, grey, chocolate, yellow and pale yellow, some almost colorless—and grain.

In weight, they range from 18 pounds per cubic foot, air dried (the Nettle Tree), to 80 pounds and over in some of the heavier acacias.—Australian News Letter.

Composed A Song

Postman Got Tired Of Whistling Those He Already Knew

Who would think that being a postman was a good way to become a song writer? But W. A. Lowry, Gainsville, Texas, mail-toter, says that this is so.

Humming tunes is a pretty good way to break the monotony when making the rounds.

After 15 years he had pretty well worn out all the tunes he knew; so he started making them up. He worked it out to one day's round per verse.

And now he has just sold his first song.

Becoming Well Known

Maple Leaf Suggested As Mark For Canadian Made Goods

Canada's flag—the Red Ensign with the Dominion's coat of arms—has become known among the nations but the Maple Leaf design probably will be the banner under which trade will march to the corners of the world.

Officials say there is general agreement that the maple leaf means Canada when it appears on a truck, a tin of salmon or any other product in distant places. One suggestion is that all export goods leaving Canada should bear the Maple Leaf in addition to the trade mark and label of the manufacturer.

Goods sent out under the mutual aid program bear markings showing they are from Canada and the same may be done with supplies provided for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

The Maple Leaf on a plow provided under mutual aid for U.N.R.R.A. will, if the plow is a good one, remind even an operator who cannot read that he should buy equipment bearing the same emblem when he can begin purchasing his own supplies after the war.

Unless there is some simple universal emblem for Canada and the goods she supplies, officials think that any advertising which might be obtained from the contribution to world reconstruction will be of little value.

Looking For Markets

China's Tea Trade Will Likely Revive After The War

The Chinese News Service says tea experts are looking forward optimistically to the revival of China's tea trade after the war.

China has wide tea-producing areas and the production of tea has not been severely hit by the war.

They believe that Chinese tea will enjoy a booming market three or four years after the war when China's seaports are reopened.

Junior Miss Frock



By ANNE ADAMS

A slick dress that's date-bait! Pattern 4577, with its novel side-front closing, graceful back flounce hat are flattering.

Pattern 4577 comes in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17. Size 13, dress, requires 3 yards 39-inch fabric; hat requires ½ yard.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

Women of Timor-Laut, East Indies, are compelled to keep one eye closed in the presence of men.





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Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

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Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

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Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.
(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1944.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 3 c.w.	49
3 c.w.	49
Ex. 1 feed	.49
1 feed	.48½
2 feed	47
3 feed	.45½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	63¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	63¾
1 feed	63¾
2 feed	63¾
3 feed	62¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.74¾
3 c.w.	.69¾
4 c.w.	.64¼

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

FOR SALE

2-Ton Ford V-Eight Truck; power take-off; auger loader; 200 bus. grain box, all in good shape. Ready to go.

A. B. SCHROCK, Rowley Mercantile, Rowley, Alta.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

SEVENTH VICTORY LOAN

"The objective for the Province of Alberta for the Seventh Victory Loan, the campaign for which opens on October 23rd, has been set at $43,300,000.00," said Fred E. Osborne, Chairman of the National War Finance Committee for the Province of Alberta, in a recent interview. The objective in the Fifth and Sixth Loans was $37,000,000.00 in each case, the new objective representing an increase of approximately twenty-five percent in the General Sales and Payroll Sections, and making the Seventh Victory Loan the largest financial undertaking ever accepted in this Province.

Asked to outline the reasons for this heavy increase, Mr. Osborne said that in previous Loans the major requirements were for the training of personnel and providing a backlog of ammunition and supplies. Since "D" Day, however, the Armies of Canada have been engaged in actual combat, a much more costly phase of war than the preparation period. The demolition of supplies under such conditions is terrific, and demands a continuous flow from factory to boat; from boat to beachhead; from beach-head to the front line. Only by having too much can there be enough, to guard against exceptional pressure at unexpected points.

The abolition of compulsory savings, the savings bank credits at an all-time high, full employment, farm income at peaks never before reached in this province and the way in which Albertans of all classes had measured up to their responsibilities in previous loans, made Mr. Osborne optimistic that the higher objective would not only be reached but greatly exceeded. "In addition, our people are becoming more 'bond conscious', as the financial pages show previous loans holding at par or better," he said. Double Bank interest, which the bonds carry, makes participation in each campaign not only an act of patriotism, but worthwhile from the standpoint of good business.

It is hoped that individuals from all walks of life, from whom the bulk of the subscriptions must come, will early review their financial position and be prepared to subscribe early—either through the canvasser who will call upon them, through their banks, or through the Payroll canvass of their firm. The accepted slogan for the campaign is—"Invest in Victory."

BASIS FOR A SOUND NATION

"Seventeen thousand homes destroyed by buzzbombs in one day." "Whole towns erased by artillery and retreating Germans." This is the news behind the stories of the recent great advances. Returning War correspondents say its impossible to grasp the effect of all this destruction of the people and the countries.

Sound homes are the only sure foundation for a sound nation and a sound family of nations. The log house in the forest—the pioneer home—is a symbol of all that is good in Canada. On these pioneer homes and the communities they formed have been built our Canadian way of life. Then, homes were the springboard from which a nation was built. Today they must become the springboard for building a new world.

During these last five years men and women have had something greater to fight for than ever before. Can that fighting spirit, which has given incentive, direction and purpose to so many people, be carried on after the cease fire is sounded? What would happen, if, for instance, it was put into fighting for sound homes and community life?

Here is a woman who feels, and has proved, that it can. Leaving her war job, she decided to go back home, not she said, "just for want of something better to do, but because I feel to build a sound home is my greatest personal contribution to building a new world."

"At first," she went on, "I found plenty of reasons why I did not want to stay home. I felt housework was beneath me. I did not want to be alone all day with nobody to talk to but myself. I was afraid of the drudgery that they tell us housework is."

She stuck to her decision, however, and friends who visited were enlisted in a fight for a sound community. Soon representatives of various walks of life in the city began to meet in her home to plan for the best interests of the city.

"As I scrubbed and cooked," she said, "I was part of the battle for a sound city. There was no room for loneliness and frustration as I worked to make our home run the way we want the Government run."

—Pull Together Canada Press Service.

Local and District

Mrs. F. Chase left by bus on Friday night for Edmonton, where in future she will reside.

• • •

Joe Horsky, of Chicago, has been visiting in Delia for some time with his two brothers, Charles and Stanley Horsky.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison, and son, Donald Gordon, spent the week end with the former's mother in Delia.

• • •

Mrs. J. H. Murdoch, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Woodford and son Raymond, were guests during the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greer.

• • •

Capt. Mary Morrison, of the C.W.A.C., who has been spending two weeks' furlough with her mother and relatives, returned to Ottawa last Thursday by bus.

• • •

Following a week's dry weather, heavy rain again fell Monday night that lasted until midday on Tuesday. At present the weather has again turned bright and moderately warm.

The sad death occurred last Saturday morning of Violet Marshall, in Hanna Hospital, where she had been taken for an appendicitis operation. The funeral was held on Wednesday from the Delia Catholic Church, interment taking place in Delia cemetery. We expect to publish the obituary next week.

• • •

The sad news was received last week by his mother that her son, Staff-Sergt. W. Morrison, of the Canadian (Active) Army, was accidentally killed in France on Sept. 10, in a truck accident. "B" as he was familiarly known, was a member of the local militia before going overseas. His father died on Nov. 15, last year. Sincere sympathy is extended to the family in their sad bereavement.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

6:00 p.m.	Voice of Victor.
6:30 "	One-Act Play Contest.
7:00 "	Bing Crosby Music Hall.
7:30 "	Fighting Navy.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:15 "	Promenade Symphony Concert.
9:00 "	Drama.
9:30 "	Music of the New World.
10:00 "	BBC Newsreel.
10:15 "	Night Train.
11:00 "	CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15 "	CBC News Round-Up.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

6:00 p.m.	The Victory Parade.
6:30 "	Drama.
7:00 "	Waltz Time.
7:30 "	Summer Concert.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	Eventide
9:00 "	Soliloquy.
9:30 "	Vancouver Playhouse.
10:00 "	BBC News Reel.
10:15 "	Night Train.
10:30 "	The People Ask.
11:00 "	CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15 "	CBC News Round-Up.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

6:00 p.m.	Ici L'On Chante.
6:30 "	Share the Wealth.
7:00 "	United Nations International Series.
7:30 "	Styled for Swing.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	Dance Orchestra.
9:00 "	Dances of the Nations.
9:30 "	United Services Centre Show.
10:30 "	The Three Suns Trio.
11:00 "	CBC News.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1

6:00 p.m.	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.
6:30 "	Week-End Review.
7:00 "	Stage 45.
7:30 "	Album of Familiar Music.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:15 "	To be announced.
9:00 "	The Choristers.
9:30 "	Sunday Concert.
10:30 "	Vesper Hour.
11:00 "	CBC News.
11:15 "	Canadian Yarns.

Sidney: "What's this I hear about you going out with these goody-goody girls?"

Sam: "You're right, every time I park the roadster they say, 'O goody-goody'."

Post-War and the Farmer

Saving and Planning Big Need Now

(BY Q. H. MARTINSON).

Foresighted farmers over the Dominion are trying to figure out whether their voluntary and involuntary savings in war years will serve them adequately through the period of uncertainty in the initial post-war years.

A summary of the views of a fair sample of prairie farmers, given necessary protection, believe this to be the case. They cite the retention of price ceilings on consumer goods and a cushion or shock-absorber through the maintenance of adequate floor prices as necessary protection to enable them to secure a fair share of the national income.

Farm income is at a higher level than ever before. This is confirmed by several facts. A very large number of farmers are now able to pay income tax; farm mortgage indebtedness is at its lowest level in decades, and inflation has been bridled to a far greater degree than even the most optimistic ever anticipated.

Admittedly farmers' savings are largely due to the inability to obtain normal replacements, repairs, etc. No one can suggest that all surplus money held by farmers today is profit. A good share must be classed as replacement and depreciation reserves. Many of the farmers' requirements will be urgent necessities as soon as the war ends and supplies are made available. However, this should not suggest a rush to purchase on an unprecedented scale. Those who plan to cover their replacements and other needs over a period of three to five years after the war ends, will undoubtedly benefit from more favourable cost prices through the increased production of the things they must buy.

Planned and systematic buying over a period of years after the war ends will alleviate any unexpected inconveniences and depression periods that may occur. The producer who enters into a buying spree as soon as the opportunity presents itself, partly through necessity and also to completely eliminate the enforced inconveniences of years will find himself in a very vulnerable position in the event of any adverse conditions arising in the post-war period.

Western agriculture is on a sounder financial basis today than for many years. The gross income from farm products is at an all-time high, and is supplemented by other revenues, including payments on wheat participation certificates covering the past three crop years and totalling almost $60,000,000, wheat acreage reduction payments, etc.

There are indications that the price of farm lands in Western Canada are increasing. Yet, the farmer who has made definite plans for the future is making a cautious study of farm land prices. First, he is asking himself—do I need more land? Secondly, will this additional acreage, over a period of years, return sufficient income to support my family and meet payments on the present purchase prices? Thirdly, will the post-war demand for farm products justify this expenditure?

The producer who is planning definitely for the future is listing his financial musts in the order that they can be most conveniently obtained. He is planning to guard against the various hazards encountered in farming, and realizes that the Western farm economy in the past never permitted him to practice soil conservation. He is looking to the security of his family and providing financial independence in his declining years.

Through saving now and by careful planning for the future he sees the possibility of brighter prospects of remaining on a sound financial basis than for many years. The possibility of securing some of the modern conveniences of life that in the past have been out of his reach, is seen in the offing.

Many men and women, well past middle age, who are carrying on a wartime job in agriculture today are anxious to retire when the war ends and will have to depend largely on their savings from income in war years. Others are approaching that stage, and thousands now in the armed forces and war industries will seek rehabilitation in the agricultural industry.

The larger the amount of surplus money that can be classed by the individual farmer as savings in connection with a long-range post-war financial program strengthens his own security, and, in addition, provides for a greater distribution of employment for the benefit of all.

URGE MOTORISTS TO TAKE CARE OF TIRES

There still is need for the exercise of conservation in the use of car tires, according to the Alberta Motor Association.

In view of reports of certain pending releases of articles required exclusively hitherto for war purposes, there is a tendency in some quarters to anticipate that these may include such vital materials as fuel and rubber.

Federal officials continue to emphasize that there still is great need of all available fuel for war needs, and there is no prospect of the supply for civilian needs being increased as long as supplies must go forward for the armed forces.

In regard to tires, it is recalled that rubber control officials have stated that it is unlikely that new tires for the average motorist will be available before late next year. This makes it evident that every care must be taken to prolong the life of old tires, and the elimination of all unnecessary driving.

Synthetic tires have shown themselves capable of satisfactory mileage if they are treated right. Recapping of tires also is playing a big part in stretching this country's tire mileage

Chateau Frontenac Again World War Center



Within the massive walls of the Chateau Frontenac and nearby Quebec Citadel, plans were laid over a year ago for the events which this year resulted in the invasion of Europe and its subsequent sweeping Victory of France. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, along with their chiefs of staff both military and political, conferred with such success in Canada's oldest city that now they are meeting again, just a little over a year later. Today's plans have to do with final crushing of Nazi Europe, and the stepping-up of the next great task, elimination of the Japanese Empire as a world force.

During these days, the eyes of the world, United Nations, our enemies, and hundreds of thousands of peoples in still-bondaged Occupied lands, are focussed on Canada and the figures which are shaping the world's destiny. It is a tribute to Canada and its people that this country has been chosen for a second conference, and the civilized world will await with patience and confidence the benefits that must surely accrue.

Honor Roll

List of Those Enlisted In The Armed Forces From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.
Almond, Peter
Almond, Caroline Ann
Bertsch, R.
Bertsch, W.
Bertsch, Rubin
Billings, Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Battle, Robt.
Battle, Lester
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.
Bender, R.
Blair, John
Billings, Albert
Beaton, Neil

Curtis, Wm. (sen.)
Curtis, Joe
Curtis, Billy
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.
Church, W. A.
Church, C. D.
Chase, George

Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dack, Phillip
Dmytruk, Mike
Dmytruk, Andrew
Dmytruk, Alex.
Dechenne, R. K.
Dodds, Nicholas
Dayman, Fred.

Elliott, Dorothy
Elliott, J. A.
Edmonson, Bert,
Edwards, Basil
Edwards, Allan
Edwards, Harris
Edgley, Gordon

Fulton, Isabell
Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R. H.
Friedley, Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Friedley, Elmer M.
Foye, Gordon E.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Fletcher, Russel
Ferris, Jack
Fitzsimmons, Norman A.
Fitzsimmons, Merle W.
Ganong, Ken.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Gordon, Arthur R.
Godwin, Mrs. A.
Gibson, Bob

Hubbard, L.
Hubbard, Jim
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Harsch, Rudolph
Hall, Wm.
Hartman, John
Harrison, Vivian
Harrison, Jean
Hewson, John Cecil
Imler, G.

Jackson, John
Joberg, Ellis
Jamieson, Pete

King, N.
Kempf, K.
Killian, Bill

Limpert, J. B.
Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)
Lindsay, W.
Lane, Ross
Lane, Bette

Long, Sidney
Long, Reta
Long, Edna May
Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, Billy
Morrison, Mary
Morrison, Fred
Morrison, Doug.
Morrison, M. M.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, N. J.
Marshall, Fred.
Marshall, T. A.
Miles, Herb.
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.
McAuliffe, Tom
MacMillan, Harry
MacMillan, Bobbie
Macpherson, K. R.
Moore, Byron G.
Moore, Frank C.
Moore, Ronald A.
McConnell, John
McFarlane, Don.
McFarlane, Leonard
McNair, Donald

Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.
Nimmo, Johnny
Nimmo, Kathleen F.
Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe

Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Ben (Sr.)
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Paynter, Gwendolyne G.
Peterson, James
Peterson, Olaf
Piffer, Homar
Piffer, Earl
Pearson, Ernest H.

Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ripper, Rosemary
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert
Rosine, Kenneth James

Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Sprouse, Robert
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, Margaret
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stoness, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Saluke, L. Sam
Sloan, Melvin
Sidle, Jas. Albert

Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Thompson, Cecil
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.
Todd, Edmund
Tillotson, Eunice
Tillotson, L. M.
Tillotson, J. R.

Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art

Watson, Frank
Wallace, R. J.
Wallace, Oliver D.

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

"Time Bombs"

Passing resolutions may help, but not half as much as keeping them.

• • •

World Family

There may be a difference in the color of our skins, but there is no difference in the color of our sins.

• • •

Most people live the materialistic philosophy without knowing it, and know the Christian philosophy without living it.

• • •

We don't need another movement in the nation but the nation on the move.

• • •

There's a new plan for our post-war homes — knock down all the walls between members of the family.

• • •

The small man makes a great to-do about himself. The great man lives to make others great.

• • •

If you look only for people's approval, you will always be blind to their needs.

• • •

We can be fired by our work even while we're frozen in a job.